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Zion's Herald

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1902



REV. GEORGE A. GORDON, D. D.
New Old South Church, Boston

ZION'S HERALD

aims to be a little better for the Methodists of New England than anything else printed. NOW is an excellent time to start a subscription, for we will send the paper free the rest of this year to a new subscriber for the year 1903. Send the name at once, that the paper may begin to come right away.

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THE atmosphere which a church paper brings into a home is that of the church, of Christianity, of duty, of righteousness, of service. There is no aid to the pastor so great in holding up the ideals of service, of sacrifice, of consecrated living, of Christ-likeness. It should be considered a matter of course that every Christian home should take the Christian weekly of the denomination. This brings it into direct connection with the vitalizing life of the church. — *Advance* (Congregational), Chicago.

The War Amendments Annulled

[From *Springfield Republican*.]

THE Southern disfranchisement laws are all working beautifully. In Virginia the Negroes are not registering to any extent, while in Alabama it is announced by the *Montgomery Advertiser* that the new suffrage provisions are a complete success. In Montgomery County only forty-seven Negroes out of 52,207 are registered, while but fifty-two in Booker Washington's county are now voters. The annulment of the "war amendments" to the Constitution, so far as they deal with the franchise, is practically complete.

Promising Boys

[*Michigan Christian Advocate*.]

BROTHER pastor, pick out the most promising boys in the families of your congregation and bend yourself to the task of winning them for Christ and His church — not for the ministry, but for the Lord. Lay siege to their hearts; plan and work intensely to get them totally consecrated. Pass over your task as a solemn charge to your successor. The church needs to have true to its life and faith the leading lawyers, physicians, dentists and business men of every village and city. To insure this, they must be won in their boyhood. It only takes the periods of two or three pastorates to bring them from boyhood to places of power. Win the strongest lads of the town in every possible case.

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Speculating by Mail

[From *Boston Herald*.]

A CORRESPONDENT of a financial journal maintains that never before in the history of this country has there been such widespread canvassing carried on to enlist the general public in speculative undertakings. He says that, making an estimate of what it has cost to print and circulate through the mails the various highly promising opportunities to invest money that are now sent out in such wholesale profusion, this is now involving an outgo of not less than \$1,000,000 a week. The mailing list companies in the large cities have secured the names of about every man and woman possessed of a little property, and are selling these lists by the thousands to promoters, who are deluging the mails with prospectuses to tempt people to invest. These ventures represent opportunities to subscribe for shares running all the way from nickels to dollars, and the fact that prospectuses are sent out in this wholesale manner to such an enormous number of people, and at such a large aggregate expense, indicates that a good many persons have been or are being induced to risk their money in this manner, for it is evident that this system of mail canvassing would not go on unless those engaged in it found a financial return in continuing their efforts. It need hardly be said that those who make investments under such conditions run an exceedingly great risk of losing their money. Whether the investments are in gold, silver, copper, iron, zinc, tin or coal mines, the undertaking, provided it had in it a fraction of the promise that the prospectus indicates, would be readily sought for by large capitalists, having expert knowledge of business, and would not need to be hawked about the country for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions by mail.

Sheriff Cummings on the Prohibition Law

REV. C. S. CUMMINGS, of Auburn, Me., sheriff-elect of Androscoggin County, in his address at the Christian Endeavor services of the State of Maine delegation in Park Street Church last week, defended the prohibition law, declaring that a vote for its repeal in Maine would show a moral degeneration of the people in that State. He said, in part:

"The prohibitory law of Maine was enacted after years of agitation and experiment. It was not the result of a sudden impulse, but after years of trial the prohibitory statute was engrafted into the constitution. It was not done by cranks and fanatics. Provision was made for the establishment of agencies in cities and towns where liquors of all kinds may be procured for medicinal use.

"Practically the rum evil is an unmitigated curse. The drink habit is the most fruitful source of crime. There is an increasing number of people who admit these facts, but do not believe in the practical workings of the prohibitory law. A correspondent of a Boston paper will visit the cities of Maine, relate the conditions under which the liquor traffic flourishes, and will draw the conclusion that the law is a failure. Is it the law that is a failure, or is it the officials that fail? Which is the wiser course — to change the law or to change the officials until the law has been shown to be right or wrong?

"Who are those who most actively oppose the prohibitory law? It is the men who profit by the sale of liquor. It is not the appetite for drink, but the appetite for money that opposes prohibition. If it were not for the business interests involved there would be no question of trying to repeal the law. Did any one ever hear of petitions from women and families urging repeal?

"The fact that prohibition cannot be enforced entirely is no more argument for its repeal than

for the repeal of any law that is broken. The prohibition laws of Maine are on the balance today and are being weighed more carefully than ever before. It devolves on every citizen of that State to elect men equal to the duties asked of them.

"We have a long foreign border, a long coast line, and other States where liquors are freely sold have easy access to Maine. These are the evils which somewhat impede the successful enforcement of the prohibitory laws in Maine today and which those interested in the temperance cause are now vigorously striving to overcome or remedy."

Popularity of the "Book of Books"

Many books appear which are immensely popular for a short time, but are soon laid aside and their very names forgotten. Not so with the Bible. Its circulation is increasing yearly. It is the only book that has stood the test of time. Among recent additions which have attracted the special attention of those who are interested in Bible study is the "Holman Linear Bible," which gives a simultaneous presentation of both Versions at a glance. Not only does it give the renderings of the joint English and American committees, but the American reviser's preferences are presented in the form of indexes at the ends of the Old and New Testaments.

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Zion's Herald

CHARLES PARKHURST, Editor

GEORGE E. WHITAKER, Publisher

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All stationed preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church are authorized agents for their locality.

Mexican Progress

AS is shown by a comparison of imports with exports, the republic of Mexico sells \$3,000,000 more of products than she buys, which is a sure sign of progress. Her consumption of goods is increasing, but she is learning to meet the demand with a domestic supply instead of going to foreign markets. During the first nine months of the present year the decrease of imports has been quite marked, as compared with the same months of last year, amounting to \$3,700,000. Every important class of goods has been affected save minerals, in which there was an increase of about \$300,000. The bulk of Mexican trade now is with South American States. In connection with these trade movements the development of banking in Mexico is worthy of note. In 1865 there was practically none, the total transactions amounting to scarcely \$1,000,000. The business has steadily grown until now the volume handled amounts to \$312,000,000. Twenty years ago the use of checks was unknown, but today they are almost as common as they are in the United States. After all causes for this progress have been taken into consideration, it will be found that it is due principally to the sense of peace and security which has resulted from the wise and enlightened administration of President Diaz.

Hope for Deformed Children

CONGENITAL dislocation of the hip is a sad affliction which has long baffled the skill of expert surgeons and physicians. They have believed that a cure could not be effected without removing a portion of the bone of the socket so as to insure a satisfactory fit for the femur, which involved a dangerous and not always successful operation. It appears that Prof. Adolf Lorenz, the leading orthopedic surgeon of Europe, has discovered a way of treating such dislocations without doing any cutting whatever. His fame has become so great that he was recently brought to the United States, at great expense, to operate upon a little daughter of J. Ogden Armour, one of whose hips has been dislocated from birth. As far as can be learned now, the opera-

tion was entirely successful. Prof. Lorenz afterward gave exhibitions of his skill before a select audience at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, in which he treated nine cases free of charge. His methods in each instance were practically the same. After the child had been put under the influence of ether, Dr. Lorenz took the leg in his hands, drew it up at right angles to the body, and gave a series of rapid, deft turns, twists and pulls, which brought the femur into place in the socket. Knowledge, skill, a certain amount of daring, and precision of movement enabled him to accomplish in a few moments and without the use of a knife what other surgeons have found it difficult to do in months. In cases treated by this method the patient will require careful attention from a physician, so the femur will remain in place until nature has had time to do the rest. If the socket is not in proper condition to receive the femur, Dr. Lorenz relies on its growing into shape by means of specially contrived appliances.

Influenza and Suicide

CHICAGO people are shocked by the announcement of their local board of health that the rate of suicides in that city has almost doubled in the last ten years. In 1890 the number of persons committing self-murder was at the rate of 12 in 100,000; in 1902, up to Oct. 11, the rate was 22.6 in 100,000. The astute gentlemen composing the board of health ascribe the increase to the prevalence of influenza, which explanation would provoke mirth were it not associated with such a serious subject. It will not do, however, for us to generalize too freely from the rate in Chicago, for throughout the United States as a whole it is 3.5, while in Saxony it is 31.1. For certain reasons, some of which will occur readily to the reader, the rate is much higher in the cities than in the towns and the country. In Geneva, according to F. L. Hoffman, the proportion is 31 in every 100,000, in Berlin 36, Paris 42, Dresden 51, Madrid 3, Lisbon 2.

Decision in Pious Fund Case

AS was anticipated, The Hague international arbitration tribunal has decided in favor of the United States in the Pious Fund case, the details of which have already been given in these columns; and in accordance with the terms of this ruling, the Government of Mexico will pay to this Government the sum of \$1,420,682.67 in Mexican currency, which will be passed over to the Southern California diocese of the Roman Catholic Church. A precedent of the most far-reaching importance has now been established, which will act powerfully in the

future in promoting amicable settlements of differences among the great nations of the earth. There is even hope that in time the South American States may make a practice of utilizing The Hague tribunal in place of being eager to resort to the arbitrament of war over trivial disputes.

Important Archaeological Discoveries

THE recent return of Dr. Herman V. Hilprecht of the University of Pennsylvania, who has been absent a year and a half on an exploring expedition in ancient Babylonia, has awakened fresh interest in archaeological discoveries, especially since he has announced that he will give a series of lectures on the results of his investigations, which will no doubt be intensely interesting and highly instructive. Over \$100,000 have been expended by the University in the explorations, resulting in discoveries and the accumulation of antiquities of incalculable value. In all his operations Dr. Hilprecht has had the cordial co-operation of the Sultan of Turkey, in whose dominions the excavations were made. Among other achievements he explored the Parthian palace completely, unearthed the famous temple library at Nippur, discovered the historic tower of Babel, excavated the great temple of Baal, besides collecting many tablets belonging to every period of Babylonian history. The importance of what Dr. Hilprecht has done may be partly realized when it is remembered the temple at Nippur dates back to 2,280 B. C. and that it contained a library dealing with events far prior to the time of Abraham and his contemporaries. The full value of all that has been found will not be recognized until Dr. Hilprecht completes the work of deciphering the thousands of inscribed tablets which he has had shipped to this country. The relation of these discoveries to the Old Testament is at once apparent, and for this reason his deductions will receive widespread attention when they are finally given to the public.

In this connection may be noted the discoveries made on Mount Lebanon by Mrs. Ghosn-el-Howie, late of Toronto, now of Mount Lebanon. The first was a large boulder high up on the mountain, on which had been sculptured the figures of a bull, a cow, and a lion. On another boulder, farther down the mountain in a gorge very near the edge of the rich, fertile plain of Cœlo-Syria, was a representation of a female armed with a sword and spear. In tracing out the origin and meaning of these monuments Mrs. Howie has reached the conclusion, based upon the evidence of other discoveries, that they belong to the class condemned in Leviticus 26:1: "image of stone," "figured stone," and "stone of picture." If Mrs. Howie can establish her contention

the fact will have an important bearing in determining the exact age of the book of Leviticus.

Three Years at Annapolis

FOLLOWING closely upon the ringing announcement of Secretary Moody that the supreme need of the navy is more officers, comes the announcement that the Navy Department has reduced the course of study at the Naval Academy from four to three years. Naturally there is some criticism, as those who are responsible for the work done are very jealous of the reputation of the school. There is also comment over the legislative prerogatives thus assumed by the executive branch of the government; but in the present emergency the disposition seems to be to disregard this point by common consent. What Congress may think is another matter.

Educating Women for the Farm

IMPORTANT possibilities are suggested by the announcement that over fifty girls have taken up the study of scientific farming at the Minneapolis College of Agriculture, and have thus signified their intention to adhere to farm life. They are taught the sciences of botany, chemistry, physics, and geology, requiring during the freshman and sophomore years at least two terms' work in the studies named. The course also includes study in language, mathematics, civics, and considerable technical work. The girls will be specially instructed in cooking, laundering, sewing, and household economy; and the boys in carpentry, blacksmithing, veterinary science, and the business management of the farm. Both boys and girls are taught to plan farm buildings and how to lay out the grounds artistically. Attention is also given to the furnishing of the houses, literature, music, and social culture, with the general thought of "making the farm home the most attractive spot on earth." Educators and advanced farmers will watch this experiment with keen interest. It seems to contain a possible solution of the whole problem of the desertion of farms by young men and women who prefer to live in the towns and cities.

Congress of Americanists

SOME of the most distinguished anthropologists of Europe and America are attending the International Congress of Americanists in session in New York city this week. They are discussing the native races of America, their origin, distribution, history, physical characteristics, languages, inventions, customs and religions, together with the history of early contacts of the Old World and America. Eighty original papers are to be read. Among the special topics to be considered are the remains of prehistoric man, discovered at Lansing, Kan.; the Toscanelli chart and letter, believed to date from 1474 and to have been used by Columbus; the Pueblo myths and ceremonies; and the results of the Jesup expedition to the Northwest. The International Congress of Americanists grew out of the French Société Americaine founded in 1857. It became international in 1875, and has

held meetings in the principal cities of Europe, the last being in Paris in 1900. The prime mover is Duke de Loubat, a gentleman of great wealth, who gave \$1,000,000 to Columbia University and founded a chair of American history at Berlin and Paris. He has also financed a number of expeditions to Mexico.

French Parliament

IT appears that M. Combes, the French Premier, is a strategist as well as a vigorous executive. In opening the French parliament last week he gave the matter of the associations law first place, and at the very outset made a good showing, because the congregationists and conservatives in general had forced all the republicans to unite for common defence. Thus, in place of being driven from power by a change of sentiment in his own party, the premier is stronger than ever. He showed his cleverness in taking advantage of a state of mind which had been primarily caused by the violent conduct of his enemies. A petition signed by sixty-nine bishops in favor of the congregations was presented. The prelates apologize for the orders and pray the deputies not to strike a blow at the church in France through them. The manifesto was badly received by the deputies, as it is a formal departure from the requirements of the concordat, which forbids the bishops to take any collective action. Debates upon the enforcement of the associations law began soon after the opening of parliament, and may continue for some time.

Chile's Ambition

HEGEMONY in South America seems to be the ambition of Chile. Recent discoveries show that she has within the last year or two quietly taken several very important steps toward the achievement of that purpose. Secret treaties have been entered into with Colombia and Ecuador, which give Chile the ascendancy on the Pacific coast. An important feature of this triple alliance is that Colombia grants to Chile the right to transport munitions of war across the Isthmus, and in return Chile agrees to defend Colombia from the consequences. The United States is deeply interested in this agreement because of its bearing on future arrangements that may be made for the Panama Canal right of way. To say the least, it contains the seeds of dangerous complications which may seriously affect other States in South America. The rise of Chile to the position of leadership will not hasten the advancement of arbitration, as Chile has a grievance against Peru which she is not willing to arbitrate, although the principle of arbitration is accepted for future events. Colombia has become so weakened by revolution that she was easily induced to make large concessions to Chile in return for the promise of military and naval support. By this move the Colombians hope to counteract the hostility of Venezuela, Nicaragua and Ecuador, from which States the Colombian revolutionists have been receiving help. Free trade has also been established between Chile and Colombia, greatly to the advantage of the former, as there is no Colombian product

that may be marketed in Chile; but Colombia is a good market for Chilean wheat, flour, lard, salted meats, etc. To sum the situation up, Chile is reaching out for the control of South America toward the north and toward the south. The right to transport munitions of war across the Isthmus is of supreme importance in the outworking of the plan. The constant friction between Chile and her southern neighbors, the revolutionary conditions in Colombia and Venezuela, and the ambition of Chile to become a dominant power, create a state of affairs in South America of deep and significant interest to the United States.

Christian Endeavor Convention

A LARGELY-ATTENDED, enthusiastic and highly satisfactory New England Christian Endeavor Convention was held in Boston, Oct. 14-17, inclusive. Carefully prepared programs of practical discussions and inspirational addresses were carried out, in which prominent local workers and speakers of international reputation participated. A very important feature of the occasion was the State rallies, which were held simultaneously in six centrally located churches on Wednesday. All were well attended both by members of the Society and visitors. Among the more prominent speakers at the general meetings held in Tremont Temple were Rev. A. C. Dixon, D. D., and Lieut.-Gov. Bates, who delivered the addresses of welcome; Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., New York; Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., Brooklyn; Rev. Russell H. Conwell, D. D., Philadelphia; Rev. William T. McElveen, Ph. D., Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Dr. Francis E. Clark, and Rev. Henry Varley, of England. An address which was exceedingly pertinent and which made a deep and lasting impression was the one on "Enforced Prohibition," by Rev. C. S. Cummings, the newly-elected sheriff of Androscoggin County, Maine. The good citizenship address by Governor Chester B. Jordan, of New Hampshire, was also noteworthy. One of the most important phases of the Christian Endeavor movement is the stress that is constantly placed upon civic righteousness. Friday, the next day after adjournment, was devoted to excursions to Lexington, Concord and Plymouth. The convention was successful in every way, and will add momentum to Christian activities throughout New England.

United Irish League Convention

AN enthusiastic national convention of the United Irish League of America is in session in Faneuil Hall, Boston, as we go to press. Friends of Ireland are present from many parts of the country, the large cities especially being well represented. The principal speakers are John E. Redmond, Michael Davitt, John Dillon and Edward Blake, all members of Parliament from Ireland. In view of the avowed determination of the British Government to entirely ignore Ireland at this session of Parliament, the convention is expected to take important steps toward the solution of the Irish question. About all that can be done on this side of the water is to

awaken public sentiment and gather money, and these seem to be the lines along which the leaders of the League are working.

British Parliament

IRISH pugnacity was strikingly manifested on the opening day of the session. In his forecast Premier Balfour proposed that the time of Parliament until Christmas be devoted to a consideration of such matters as the Education Bill, London water, Uganda railroad, and sugar bounties. He made no mention of proposed relief for Ireland. This omission provoked an uproar among the Irish members, which ended in the suspension of John O'Donnell. It was one of the most curious and stirring incidents in Parliamentary annals. It seemed for a moment that the famous episode between Pimmsoll and Disraeli would be surpassed, and that O'Donnell, not content with shaking his fist in the face of Mr. Balfour and shouting his defiance, would actually commit an assault. O'Donnell is the organizing secretary of the United Irish League, and was sentenced recently in Ireland to a term of imprisonment under the crimes act. His presence in the house was due to the fact that notice of appeal had been lodged by his solicitor.

The struggle over the Education Bill is now in progress. Seven hundred and fifty amendments await consideration, of which number 588 have been proposed by the Liberals. Indeed, one of the interesting incidental developments is the unification of the Liberals in their opposition to this measure. It has given them a fighting issue in which factional feuds are forgotten. The Leaguers and the Imperialists have been brought into line with the most unmanageable Radicals, and the result is that the bill is being fought line by line and word by word. Lord Rosebery is the recognized leader of the opposing forces, in which capacity he may be able to win the sympathy and good-will of the Non-conformists, who have not looked with favor upon his leadership of the Liberal party. The gravity of the situation has made Mr. Balfour more serious and less flexible than he usually appears, and he is exercising his prerogatives to their full limit in curtailing or shutting off detailed discussions. His most powerful resource is the autocratic power of closure, which he will be obliged to apply frequently in order to force the passage of the objectionable clauses.

American Board Meeting

THE 53d annual meeting of the American Board, for many years the most important missionary gathering of the year, was held last week at Oberlin, O. It is gratifying to note that there is no longer any manifestation of the theological dissensions which so long disturbed the annual sessions of this Board. The gratification over the relief of the society from debt was diminished by the frank statement of the treasurer to the effect that release from indebtedness had come through legacies rather than from gifts of the living, and that the number of non-contributing churches is still 2,225. It was noteworthy that the missionaries present were given better opportunities than usual for

presenting the cause. The forward movement was endorsed and adopted, and authority for the transfer of Micronesian Missions was granted. The most interesting and pathetic incident connected with the meeting was the dedication of the Memorial Arch to the memory of the six men, seven women and five children, identified with the American Board, who fell at their posts at Taiku, Paoingfu, Fen-chou-fu and Tai Yuan, China, during the Boxer outbreaks of 1900. Of these eight were former students at Oberlin. This arch, which is to stand on the campus fronting Peter's Hall, and under which Oberlin's students will pass in throngs daily throughout the coming years, will impressively teach the lessons of self-sacrifice and heroism. Hon. Samuel B. Capen, who has served the Board so ably and faithfully as president, was re-elected.

Convention of Union Miners

A DELEGATED convention of the United Mine Workers is in session at Wilkesbarre, Pa., as we go to press, discussing the details of the arrangements made by Mr. Mitchell, their leader. There is some objection to the plan of settlement, but the sentiment is strong in favor of accepting it and returning to work at once. In all probability the miners will be at work by Thursday or Friday. The leading question is, how to provide places for all the strikers; inasmuch as so many non-union men have been given work by the mining companies, and the men who went to the bituminous fields are now returning with the expectation of getting their old positions.

Arbitrators of the Coal Strike

OBJECTIONS were made by John Mitchell and his advisers to the restrictions placed upon the President in the appointment of the arbitration commission as designated in these columns last week. They thought it was confined too much to representatives of so-called professional classes, who might be in sympathy with the operators. The President, however, did not let this stand in the way, and after further consultation with both the operators and the miners all objections were removed, and on Oct. 15 the President named the commission, which consists of the following men: Brig.-General John M. Wilson, U. S. A., retired (late chief of engineers, U. S. A.), Washington, D. C., as an officer of the engineer corps of either the military or naval service of the United States; E. W. Parker, Washington, D. C., as an expert mining engineer (Mr. Parker is chief statistician of the coal division of the United States Geological Survey, and the editor of the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of New York); Hon. George Gray, Wilmington, Del., as a judge of a United States court; E. E. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Ia., grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, as a sociologist—the President assuming that for the purposes of such a commission the term "sociologist" means a man who has thought and studied deeply on social questions, and has practically applied his knowledge; Thomas H. Watkins, Scranton,

Pa., as a man practically acquainted with the mining and selling of coal; Bishop John L. Spalding, of Peoria (added largely in compliance with the request of Mitchell; who asked that the clergy be represented). Carroll D. Wright was appointed recorder of the commission. Before these names were made public both sides had expressed approval of each selection. The commission will visit the coal regions, and will probably have sittings in several places before its task is completed. Its report will be made to the President, and by him communicated to the parties affected and to the public.

EVENTS WORTH NOTING

DISCIPLES CONVENTION. — Several thousand Disciples of Christ attended the convention of that denomination which was held in Omaha last week.

WEST POINT CADETS. — The academic year opens with 471 cadets, divided into four classes. The incoming class numbers 118. One cadet is from Costa Rica and one from Venezuela.

WISCONSIN WOMEN WILL VOTE. — The attorney general of Wisconsin has decided that women are eligible to vote on the constitutional amendment relating to the extension of the term of the state superintendent of schools.

HAYTIAN REVOLUTION. — The announcement is made that the Provisional Government of Hayti has crushed the Firminist revolution and that the election of Seneque-Pierre to the presidency is assured. Hundreds of refugees have fled to Jamaica.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR. — Sir Michael Herbert, the new British ambassador, has reached Washington and presented his credentials to President Roosevelt. The foreign embassies now rank in this order: Germany, Russia, Mexico, Italy, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, and France.

FRENCH COAL STRIKE. — The French coal strike is still in progress, but there have been no serious outbreaks of violence. The confederation of labor is considering the question of ordering a strike of all the trades unions in France in favor of eight hours a day, old age pensions, etc., as demanded by the striking miners.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY. — It is reported from an authoritative source that Russia has proposed to Turkey a revival of the Unkiar-Skelessi treaty of 1833, the terms of which require Turkey not to permit any foreign warship to enter the Black Sea in time of war under any pretence whatever. If this proves to be true, the proposed convention will be opposed by European Powers.

GERMAN TARIFF. — Tariff revision is the supreme issue in Germany this week. The Chancellor has called a halt in the agrarian agitation for higher rates, explaining how far the government is willing to go in offering additional protection to agricultural interests, and sounding a warning against throwing the proposed tariff bill out of balance and imperiling reciprocity arrangements upon which foreign trade is dependent.

REVOLUTION IN VENEZUELA. — News of the revolution has been meagre because the government controls the cable stations and has established a strict censorship. Such reports as had been received up to Oct. 18 pointed to the ultimate success of the revolutionists; but on that date a dispatch was received stating that after a battle extending over seven days President Castro had completely defeated 8,000 revolutionists under General Mendoza.

NOT AN AIR-SHIP RELIGION

A MAN sailed over a part of London the other day in an air-ship, greatly astonishing the pedestrians in the streets with the sudden apparition of his aerial barque floating over housetops and between church-spires. There are a good many people whose attitude to municipal problems and city charities is figuratively represented by the voyage of that man and his air-ship. They course above the lower levels where want and sin abound, never once descending to see what they might do to heal or help humanity, and, placidly enjoying themselves in the upper airs of comfortable or luxurious felicity, reckon not how many of their fellow-men pine or perish in the slums.

Christianity, however, was never meant to be an air-ship religion, confining itself to exhibiting, from its balloon scudding by at a great height above, a few placards enjoining morality upon all below who, if they look up, may, by straining their eyes peering through a telescope, learn a few lessons from its aerial flight. Christianity as Christ taught it is a ministry to men wherever men are found, whether on the mountain-top or in the dark valleys, or even in the subterranean dens and mines of the earth. We preach a Saviour who descended, that men might finally ascend with Him to higher things. Christianity is a religion which builds towards the zenith and which puts the pinnacle on where its moral pyramids are angled out beyond the stars; but it first of all looks to lay a firm and broad foundation amid the lower social strata of earth, and while it aims for the apex does not forget the mudsills.

CAN WE BE DIVINELY LED?

IN the divine Word some very striking assurances are given to the followers of Christ, indicating that their judgments may be enlightened, their vision enlarged, their way illuminated, and their path of duty pointed out, unmistakably from on high. It is worth while to inquire how the ordinary saint, who makes no pretense to extraordinary visions or experiences, may realize these privileges, and know that he is guided by a Divine Hand.

As the substantial basis of a believer's confidence in this regard is the divine Word, we need to turn to that source of information and inquire afresh what provisions for our guidance are contained therein. Full of comfort, help and light are these Scriptural assurances, which need to be arrayed before the eye in order that we may know what God has provided in the shape of pledges of heavenly direction to those who trust and obey His law. A precious heritage is found in such typical passages as these: "In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths. . . . I will guide thee with Mine eye. . . . Thou wilt guide me with Thy counsel and afterward receive me into glory. . . . If any man lack wisdom let him ask of God, and it shall be given him. . . . The Comforter when He is come shall guide you into all truth. . . . The meek will He guide in judgment and the meek will He teach His way. . . . I will lead the blind by a way that they know not. . . . Fear not, for I will hold thee by thy right hand." These are types

of the promises which indicate that the lover of Christ is privileged to look to the skies for light in perplexing hours, for instruction in ignorance, and for pilotage through dark, devious and dangerous places, in answer to prayer.

As a practical question — seeking to eliminate all unwholesome mysticism and every element of fanaticism from the subject — let us ask: How shall we realize this guidance? By what principles shall we determine our course and be assured that it is outlined from above?

The possession of a docile, loyal and obedient spirit must be taken as a primary basis in the case. God promises to teach the meek and to guide them in His way. The man who has given himself absolutely to God in self-surrender has the right to expect that his divine Sovereign will direct his course. The prayer offered by a thoroughly devout soul, "Lord, I am Thine: guide me," can hardly be offered amiss. That there are sudden "impressions" which come in answer to prayer, determining our way, and pointing out the path of duty, is not to be doubted, and yet we need to be guarded against the danger of following all the whims and impulses that may immediately follow the act of prayer. That act may clarify the motives, and illuminate the judgment, and strengthen the will, and thus aid in solving our perplexities; but it is not always followed by a flash of inward light telling us unmistakably what to do. The folks who talk glibly about the Lord and His personal directions to them are very often a dangerous and deluded lot. That there is peril at this point no one who has studied the vagaries of human nature can question.

Candid and prayerful men and women are often guided by the illumination of their discerning powers. If moral questions are involved in the case at issue, their faculty of moral discernment is quickened so that discrimination becomes sure and speedy. It is an omen of intellectual and religious disaster when an avowed believer in Christ comes to discredit his reason — one of the guides which the Creator has implanted within us — and professes to follow "the leadings of the Spirit" in all the ordinary affairs of life. God gave us our reasoning faculties to be trained, to be enlightened, and to be followed — not to be held in abeyance as unreliable.

A further method of guidance is by means of good counselors. In some cases human advice may not be available, and a man may be shut up to the light of his own convictions. Then he must bear his own burden and make his own decision; and in certain exigencies, having taken advice, he may feel impelled to go contrary to the counsels of his wisest intimates. Such cases are, however, rare, and only the clearest vision and the most extraordinary vicissitudes will justify a prudent man in turning a deaf ear to the counsels of disinterested and sagacious advisers.

The man, furthermore, who in perplexity and darkness seeks to be directed, will frequently find light shed upon his pathway by Providence. The events of an hour may clearly determine his course, scattering the mists, revealing a pathway out of what seemed an impenetrable jun-

gle, and assuring him that his way has not been "forgotten of the Lord." We hardly need to add that devout men and women, looking back over the tangled maze out of which they have come, find in many places abundant signs of Divine guidance and superintendence. Concerning many a dark night of trial and anxiety they are able to say, upon reviewing the story, "Surely the Lord was in that place and I knew it not." And of many critical incidents and accidents they are able to testify, "I was directed in this journey, and guided in that decision, and turned aside from the path of peril here, and led into a place of safety there, and piloted out of a stormy sea yonder! These plans, which I had to throw overboard in my voyage, would have carried me down to the deep. Altogether my life has been ordered and overruled for me. I cannot doubt the existence and love of One whose eye sees the end from the beginning, and whose gracious and helping hand is stretched out still to guide me. Continue, O Lord — Thou who didst lead the children of Israel like a flock — to direct my ways and guide me through all my journey to my heavenly home!"

The Sunshine Cure

THE "open air cure" for drinking women, which is being tried with encouraging results in England, receives the hearty endorsement of Lady Henry Somerset. Women whose drinking habits have brought them into disrepute, but for whom there is hope of reformation, are not consigned to prison, as formerly, but are sent to a large farm near Surrey, where they have, in the spacious and pretty gardens, the full benefits of sunlight and cheer. As a result of this humane treatment many of those women are after awhile sent back to their families reformed and reinvigorated. There is a sociological hint here which American philanthropists might do well to consider carefully. The sunshine cure for incipient crime — when it comprises both the light of nature and the illumination of grace — cannot but prove effective in a large number of cases.

Wanted --- Heads

"THE trouble with our church," remarked an observing woman, "is that it needs heads." She did not elaborate the thought. It was not necessary. Her assertion was axiomatic. She unconsciously described a condition that exists in far too many churches of all denominations, where the members and officials have not yet awakened to the importance of thinking for Christ as well as rendering other forms of service. Too often the pastor must lay all the plans and then spend a large amount of his strength and time running about to coax or prod the people into carrying them out. How much better work he could do in preaching and pastoral visitation if the trustees, for instance, would use their heads in planning for the management of the church property, in place of waiting for the pastor or presiding elder to do it for them. If the finance committee or stewards would labor earnestly with their brains, how much easier it would be for them to raise the money for ministerial support and other expenses. Or suppose the Sunday-school superintendent, the class-leaders, Leaguers, and the officers and members of all departments employed their heads as actively in Christian work

as they do in their own personal affairs, what a difference such conduct would make in the life, aggressiveness and success of the church! Brains are God-given, and should be consecrated to Christ along with the heart — indeed, there can be no genuine consecration of the heart separate from the intellect. Pastors who are almost overborne by the crushing responsibility of furnishing the "headwork" for all departments of their churches, should make a study of enlisting and developing other heads. The great pastors of Methodism and other denominations have given much attention to the training of responsible lay leaders as associates and helpers. Happy the pastor who has capable heads as well as warm hearts in his congregation! Thrice happy the pastor who can enlist the full power of these heads in the service of Christ!

Reliability Runs

THE question of automobiling in all its phases is attracting increasing attention all over the country. Rival makers and owners of these lively steam carriages are engaging in speed trials which are attended by great risk to themselves and others. The American lever to "get there" has frequently been sarcastically commented on by foreigners. Americans are noted for making a virtue of velocity. Just now the "auto" or the "loco" is serving as the pet means of rapid transit. Steam carriages of thirty to forty horse power are not uncommon sights upon the roads. The "speed madness" has affected so many people that towns and boroughs all over the land are passing strict ordinances to restrain the ardor of all reckless runners and to protect the lives of pedestrians.

It is becoming evident to "motorists" as well as to the general public that the sole end of an automobile is not to go fast. There are other standards of utility besides that. In some places hill-climbing contests have been arranged. Sandy soils, muddy country roads, and other obstacles and hindrances, remain as factors to be overcome by makers of these machines. "Reliability runs" are, therefore, being projected. A run of this kind from New York to Boston was recently arranged by the Automobile Club of America. The contest was conducted under a weight classification, every machine being weighed at the start with all the parts aboard likely to be needed for repairs on the trip. No average speed for each day's run in excess of fourteen miles an hour was permitted. Safety, not speed, was the end aimed at. The purpose was to see not how fast, but how far, any machine would go. It was a reliability test.

Life at large abounds in reliability tests. The shrewd manufacturer when buying machinery for his shops wants to know, not only how rapidly a given tool can turn out work, but also how long it will work without breaking down. The druggist demands scales that are guaranteed to be precise and persistent in weighing the minute quantities of chemicals which he has to handle. The ocean-going steamship, whether a merchantman or man-of-war, is rated according to a number of qualifications which it must possess, including not only high speed, stanchness, handiness in steering, and horse-power, but also coal endurance. How far under all weathers can it steam around the globe without renewing its resources? The locomotive in like manner may or may not be a flier, but in any case, whether an express or a freight engine, its working must be reliable, or it will be worse than useless. If we enter an elevator, step on a ferry-boat, go up a ladder, read a newspaper, partake of an article of food, or attend a lecture, we rightfully

demand in every case that the article, appliance, or statement to which we give our attention or adhesion be reliable and trustworthy.

It is just so in the moral sphere. We demand of our friends that they be true and tried, not fickle and variable. Acquaintanceships are brittle, but genuine friendships are lasting. When it comes to education, instruction is sought from those preceptors who while having minds open to the truth can be depended on to have some fixed ideas as to science and settled habits of thought. In politics men like to connect themselves with a party that consistently abides by its own principles. Men everywhere are seeking for sound and stable values. They want to know on what they can rely.

Every young person setting out on the journey of life should therefore prepare for an arduous and perhaps long "reliability run." The Apostle Paul said, in an age when there were no automobiles but only lumbering chariots, "So run that ye may obtain." He may have been referring to running athletes, but the principle is the same, however applied. Many things in the course of life's race will arise to test the endurance of either machine or man. There is always danger lest something give way, some obstruction be struck deflecting the runner from the proper course, or that the motive power should be exhausted. All these things the moral motorist must provide against by storing his mind with Scripture truth, by accumulating cautionary counsels from Christian friends of greater experience who have been before him and prepared a road-map of the way, and by maintaining always a reserve of the vital powers of life, never spending strength or nervous force beyond the limit imposed by a sound common-sense.

Employers of labor, high state officials, heads of universities, and leaders in the church are always looking for young people of spiritual tone and noble ambition who will be likely, when put to the test of a "reliability run" in some calling or profession, to go far and faithfully, if not fast and furiously, on the road to success. Persuade somebody that he can rely on you to do with all your might all the time the thing that you know how to do, and your fortune is made, so far as that patron has power to favor you. All about us are individuals who are breaking down and proving utterly untrustworthy, because they never in the first place properly fitted themselves for life's duties, and because, furthermore, they neglected while under way the details of moral locomotion, inattention to which sooner or later brings sore disaster. Be faithful, and you will be favored; be vigilant, and you will be victor.

The Religious Pessimist

IN a characteristically sane and pertinent farewell address at the close of the Christian Endeavor Convention in this city, last week, "Father Endeavor" Clark, referring to the religious pessimist, said:

"Some people are constantly going about saying of every religious movement, 'The days are very evil, the times are waxing late,' 'Our glory is departed,' 'Ichabod, Ichabod, is written over all our walls.' I have heard that ministers' gatherings, associations and conferences were particularly noted for these dubious walls. If there is anything, it seems to me, that makes the angels in heaven tired and weary of watching over this old planet, it is just such pessimistic growls as these. In a company of ministers such a pessimist as I have described once complained in prayer to the Lord that 'Ichabod was written over the church,' when another shouting brother in the audience, unable to

stand the pessimistic prayer, cried out: 'It's a lie, O Lord; it's a lie!'"

If these pessimists, too largely found in the Christian ministry, would but use the time and strength which they expend in prophecies of evil in doing the specific work which they are set to do, instead of being signal illustrations of failure, they would become noteworthy examples of success. The time worse than wasted in crying "Ichabod," "Ichabod," would help to build new and vigorous sermons, shepherd the flock, raise the debts on church and parsonage, and, perhaps most important of all, place the church paper in Methodist homes.

Dr. Mudge on John Wesley

THE secular dailies last week had a little flurry over an incorrect report of the paper read by Dr. James Mudge at the Worcester Preachers' Meeting. Dr. Mudge, as is well known, thinks it high time that the Methodist Episcopal Church made some changes in its terminology on the much-mooted subject of Christian Perfection (to which he has given a great deal of attention), so as to properly adjust itself to the great advance that has been made during the past two centuries in philosophy and theology. He is confident that this can be done without surrendering anything of importance in the doctrine itself, and with great advantage to clearness, consistency, Scripturalness, and practical utility. These ideas — already set forth in his excellent volume entitled "Growth in Holiness" — he brought out afresh somewhat vigorously at the Worcester meeting, in a closely critical, well-reasoned review of Wesley's "Plain Account of Christian Perfection;" and the secular papers, getting it altogether by the wrong handle, tried to make a sensation of it. Dr. Mudge yields to no one, as he said in his paper, in admiration for John Wesley and his vast services to the Christian Church, but he does not regard the great leader as infallible on all points. He says it was no reproach to Wesley to have made mistakes in a field so full of difficulties where he was a pioneer; but he contends that it is a reproach to us, to the Methodism of the present day, with our greatly superior advantages, if we do not correct these mistakes, but persistently cling to them simply because they have come down to us from a bygone age, and we are afraid to break away from tradition and precedent. We did not hear the address, but from a long-time acquaintance with Dr. Mudge and his views, we cannot believe that he has gone beyond the bounds of perfectly allowable divergence of opinion from what may be accounted standard orthodoxy.

PERSONALS

— Rev. Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Cantine were given a farewell reception by the First Church, Los Angeles, Cal., with a purse of \$1,600.

— Senator W. P. Dillingham was re-elected last week by the Vermont Legislature by a very large majority, receiving 179 votes to 42 for his Democratic opponent.

— Dr. Charles W. McCormick, pastor of First Church, Hartford, Conn., has been selected to deliver the lectures on Methodist polity before Hartford Theological Seminary.

— Rev. William Dobson, of Nova Scotia, was elected at the recent General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada fraternal delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

— "The unlawful act of James T. Kelly, conductor, and Euclid Maddern, motor-

man, contributed to the death of William Craig," is the finding of Special Justice Hibbard, after an exhaustive inquiry into the circumstances of the accident to President Roosevelt's party at Pittsfield, Sept. 3.

— Mr. Charles H. Fahs, the accomplished editor of *World-Wide Missions*, who has done such excellent work in exploiting the Missionary Convention at Cleveland in the Methodist press, will act as editorial secretary of the meeting.

— Rev. T. F. Jones, presiding elder of Rockland District, called at this office on Monday on his way to the Cleveland Missionary Conference. The ministers surprised him by presenting him a purse to defray his expenses.

— Rev. C. H. Hanaford, having been appointed financial secretary of the Massachusetts department of the American Anti-Saloon League, has resigned his charge at Franklin and entered upon his new work. His post-office address is South Lancaster, Mass.

— Bishop Mallalien delivered a sermon and an address at the re-opening services of Centenary Church, Lebanon, Pa., Oct. 12, and lectured on revivals at the seventh mid-year institute of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, held in the church at Bedford, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 15.

— The *Christian Advocate* of New York, in its issue of Oct. 16, warns the churches against "Rev. George Rose, a missionary from the western coast of Africa, who claims to be a native of Africa, and to be a duly accredited minister of the Wesleyan Church on the West Coast of Africa," as unworthy of confidence.

— Dr. Edmund M. Mills, corresponding secretary of the Twentieth Century Thank Offering Commission, was appointed presiding elder of Geneva District at the recent session of Central New York Conference. He will continue to have supervision of the Thank Offering movement until its completion on Dec. 31.

— Rev. F. M. Pickles, of Colrain, has been appointed to the Centralville Church, Lowell, by arrangement of Drs. J. O. Knowles and J. H. Mansfield, Bishop Walden concurring. Mr. Pickles has had nearly four very successful years at Colrain, but desired to secure the educational advantages for his children which Lowell affords.

— Mr. F. Arter, Cleveland's well-known Methodist layman, has added to his magnificent record for liberality by a generous proposition to the East Ohio Conference in the interest of superannuated preachers. He offers to add one dollar for every ten raised by the Conference, till \$100,000 has been secured. The Conference has already raised over \$16,000.

— Dr. Sarah Ella King, wife of Rev. H. B. King, of Forest Hills, who has successfully passed the State Board of Registration in Medicine and was for a time at the Maternity Hospital in this city, has received an appointment as physician to the Woman's Hospital in Philadelphia. Dr. King left for that city on Monday morning, and may be addressed at Medical, Surgical and Maternity Hospitals, 20th St. and Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia.

— The New York *Tribune* of the 16th says: "Bishop McCabe, of the Methodist Church, has just returned to this country after being absent from the United States eleven months, during which he has visited the missions of his church in South America, Germany, Switzerland and Denmark. His trip to Europe was largely to enable Bishop Vincent, who has charge of the missions on that continent, to return to the

United States on pressing business connected with the church." Will Bishop McCabe, or any one else, please inform the Methodist Episcopal Church just what that "pressing business" was which made it necessary for Bishop Vincent to return to the United States?

— Mrs. Lavinia Hascall, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Jefferson Hascall, died at Putnam, Conn., Sunday afternoon, aged 81 years. She leaves three sons — Henry J., of Shrewsbury, and Wilbur F. and Lee Clatlin, of Boston.

— Those were generous benefactions of the late George W. Weeks, of Clinton, former agent of the Lancaster mills, who gave nearly one-half of an estate of \$250,000 to public charities. Clinton Hospital received \$30,000. He gave \$10,000 to the Unitarian Church, of which he was a member, and \$2,000 to each of the other churches, including the Roman Catholic and the Methodist.

— When the new presiding elder of New Bedford District, Rev. W. I. Ward, appeared in the pulpit of County St. Church, New Bedford, as the preacher of the morning, Oct. 12, the pastor, Rev. L. G. Horton, called attention to the fact that since 1827 the name Ward has not been absent from the roll of the membership of that church. It is also an interesting fact that all the grandparents of Mr. Ward were members of that church in the days when it was known as "Old Elm St." They were Jonathan R. and Mary Ward and Job and Phebe Sisson.

— Rev. I. F. Row took passage on the "Ivernia" for India via Liverpool on Saturday, Oct. 18, where he will resume missionary work in and about Bombay under the auspices of the Anglo-Indian Evangelization Society. Mrs. Row and the family will temporarily remain in Cambridge. The society named is a joint-denominational organization, with headquarters in Edinburgh, Scotland, which operates among the scattered and often neglected English-speaking people of India. The Methodist representatives in its management are Bishops Thoburn and Warne and the presiding elders of the India Conferences. Mr. Row was formerly a member of the New England Conference. He went to India twenty-six years ago. For the past seven months he has been spending a leave of absence in and about Boston. He returns to his work with the best wishes of old-time friends and of the new ones he has made during his recent visit.

— Mr. Pliny Nickerson, of Newton Highlands, died at his residence, Oct. 16. He had long been in an enfeebled condition. He was born in South Hatwich eighty-six years ago, and was a member of one of the oldest and most widely connected families of Cape Cod. Coming early to Boston with Thomas Nickerson, of Newton Centre, he formed the firm of Nickerson & Co., ship owners. The firm was known as one of the best in Boston, and its fleet at one time was among the largest in the United States. He was for more than a half-century a prominent, active and very generous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been successively a member of the Odeon Church, Bromfield St., and Hedding Chapel, and for over forty years had been connected with Tremont St. Church, this city. He was a member of the building committee when the present church edifice was erected, and not only gave munificently towards the new church, but rendered invaluable service in personally supervising the same during the process of building. He was a member of the Wesleyan Association from 1847 until 1901, when he resigned. He was also a trustee of Boston University for many

years. He had resided in Newton Highlands for twelve years. He was twice married, leaving two sons and a daughter by his first wife, and two sons and two daughters by his second wife, who also survives him.

BRIEFLETS

There is nothing that so befouls and at the same time weakens character as to have any deliberate dealing with a lie.

Apropos of Dr. Haven's words on the passion for humanity, as given in his Matriculation Day address, are these closing sentences of Dr. Gordon's recent lecture on "Humanity," before the Yale divinity students: "Humanity is music, life, fire, the song of existence. It clothes the right arm of the preacher with power. To live in the circle of human sympathies, and to bless God for the human heart by which we live, puts iron into the blood and being of the preacher."

Why should we worry about present incompleteness? When was anything ever complete, so long as it was alive and kept growing?

A few months ago, Rev. E. M. Taylor, D. D., field secretary of the Missionary Society, announced through ZION'S HERALD the gift of \$1,000 for the cause of missions in China, closing with a few words of exhortation for a more generous support of our foreign work on the part of the church. Last week the field secretary received a note from a benevolent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, stating that she had read the statement and would like to have a short conversation on the subject of our missionary work abroad. The result of this interview was a check for \$5,000 for the work of foreign evangelization. Some morning we shall read that some one has given a million dollars for missions! The glorious cause is moving on. Incidentally this very encouraging fact furnishes a striking confirmation of the mission and utility of the church papers.

In no way so distinctly as in capacity for pain is man's high place in the scale of sentient life indicated. It is through nobly suffering, more than anything else, that we prove our divine origin and right.

That representative layman among us, a former president of the Boston Methodist Social Union, intended to bestow a sincere compliment when he said to the editor last week: "The HERALD grows better and better." He then added: "I have been ill for four weeks, and have had time to read the paper carefully and critically, and it never seemed to be so strong and helpful." We venture to differ with our highly valued reader and say that he saw additional merit in the pages of the HERALD simply because he had read them. The religious paper, like the magazine or the book, must be read in order to be appreciated.

The United Presbyterian of Pittsburg, Pa., in an editorial last week upon the Pittsburg Conference (Methodist) just held in that city, says: "It is interesting to note that the preponderance of sentiment in this Conference is in favor of a return to the limited pastorate. The laymen's conference — a purely deliberative body, with no legislative functions, which meets each year for a day's conference — adopted a paper recording its judgment in favor of a re-opening of the matter by the next General Con-

ference." The reason for this significant action of the laymen is found in the fact that so many ministers are making it so hard to remove them when a change has become necessary.

The returns from the Fall Conferences in the United States show in a striking manner the results of the Open Door Emergency plan in relation to the missionary collections. The tide is rising. The church is on the verge of the greatest missionary revival ever known in her history. The twenty-seven Conferences heard from show an advance over last year's collections, reaching an aggregate of \$75,000, and an advance of over \$17,000 on legacies and lapsed annuities. The following list indicates the advance of each Conference over the collections of last year: Pittsburgh, \$8,500; Southern California, \$7,500; Des Moines, \$5,000; Detroit, \$4,100; Michigan, \$3,900; Upper Iowa, \$3,800; Northwest Indiana, \$4,100; Dakota, \$2,500; Holston, \$1,500.

The *Congregationalist* of last week makes this painful revelation: "During this present year four prominent Congregational churches in Boston and its vicinity have forced their pastors to resign. All these ministers had been diligently sought for, called with enthusiasm, regarded as exceptionally able and well fitted for their fields, installed by councils with the expectation that their work would prosper. Their pastorates have closed with great disappointment and not a little bitter feeling." A Congregational polity makes such lamentable experiences possible in any denomination. Our itinerant system, with a fixed time limit, reduced such unfortunate occurrences to the minimum.

ULTIMATE CONCEPTIONS OF FAITH

REV. GEORGE ANGIER GORDON, D. D.

The Lyman Beecher Lectures on Preaching, delivered at the Yale Divinity School, Oct. 14-25.

I

The Quest for a Theology

UNTIL the last twenty-five years theologies were ready made. Their mastery required mere scholarship in the theological student. The quest for a theology was not difficult. The work of the apologists in the first third of the second Christian century has not been duly appreciated. It was a time for definition. The words of the new faith about the universe, the founder of the church, the coming age, were demanded. Four great systems of philosophy confronted them, and there was nothing ready for their use. But they made vast and joyous response to the divine necessity of the time. It is the defense of the creative movement in theology that it is possessed of abundant life.

From the fifth century to the Reformation the creative element in theology was lacking. Even then there was a revival rather than a new creation. Edwards brought the promise of a new world in theology by his clear and emphatic declaration of the absoluteness of God. Horace Bushnell was the originator of a movement greater than he knew. Since his time F. D. Maurice is the only man who can be called a creative theologian.

Today traditional theology has passed away, like the ice-fields of the north. From conservative Scotland a great body of obsolete theology has floated away silently. Arminianism is wasted to a shadow. There never was so much religion as today, but there is only the promise of an adequate theology. These are the

hardest times for the conscientious, educated minister.

The achievement of the past quarter of a century has been marvelous. The new science has been harmonized with life by poet and preacher, so that one central God is now recognized. The smaller Bible has gone, and a larger one has taken its place. This has come about because of its own intrinsic merit, yet it is due to those who have managed the furnace that we recognize their courage and toil. Christ has been set on high by the appeal from the Book to the Person. It is the great glory of Christian scholarship that, by its homage to the truth, the Bible has gained a power higher, and hence more secure, than before.

A typical theological experience is that of a young student who went out from Andover in the middle seventies, thoroughly trained in the theology of Professor Park. After a year spent as a home missionary in Maine, he turned to Harvard for the broader academic training which he had failed to secure earlier. There he found a new and large intellectual world. His instructors were investigators and not dogmatists. Soon he began to ask: How can the old philosophy live with the new theology? Philosophy lives by proving itself true; through a profounder recognition of human life. Theology must do the same. Differences are to be settled in favor of the deepest and most adequate interpreter of life.

Our student has gained a wider outlook, but he has not yet reconciled philosophy with theology. At this point he takes refuge in the New Testament—in the words of Jesus. He considers this divine man, with His surpassing ethical idealism. He masters His teaching. He lets the waves of His grace pass over him. *He rests in God.* His creed now is short, but it is efficient: 1. Man is responsible for his life. He is the master of his soul, the maker of his character. 2. Jesus was master of Himself; hence of all who aspire to bring life under the sovereignty of the moral idea. 3. The universe sides with the man who sides with righteousness.

But our student cannot stand still here. The soul in Christian experience, resting in God, is the great generative force in the world. The source of theology is in experience, not of the individual alone, but of mankind. He must look into the life of man. Beneath and filling human life is the Holy Ghost. The task of the theologian is to define the meaning of Christian human experience, in the present time, in the Middle Ages, in the early church, in Christ. His helps in this task are the old theologies; the new philosophies of the last two centuries; the best science, which must be turned to uses that seem to be beyond the power of the scientific man; the general forward movement of the world; an insight and sympathy born in the school of Christ. The full meaning of Christ is the despair and the joy of all learners in the school of Christ. Toward this the student must press. The new theology will come from the school of Christ alone.

II

The Individual Ultimate—Personality

In German philosophy is a vindication of personality. Hume had looked in sensation for himself, but he was not sensation. Because he could see no impression that was himself, he thought himself a fiction. The search after an *ego* and the confession of failure opens up the subject of human personality.

No definition of personality can be complete because of what Tennyson has called its "abyssal depth." No one can set the bounds of the soul. Personality denotes

the unique and abiding reality of a single human mind. Man is conservative. Conservation is illustrated in his powers. This is an aspect of the ultimate indivisible human soul. The automatic action of the mind has a painful process of origination behind it. Character, too, results from making habits. Effort is always essential. Mere associational thinking cannot attain its ends. Conscious self-direction alone can do this. Also, man passes judgment on his life. Even if he is without power over his sensations, yet judgment upon them is real. The Christian is a provisional legislator on himself. Men also show themselves men because they bring things to pass. Apostolic reality is shown by apostolic achievement. The supreme revelation of the reality of the Lord is upon the cross. He showed His moral supremacy in the crucifixion.

Thus the great witnesses for the personality of the mind are its legislative, its judicial, and its executive functions. Science and art are witnesses to this personality. A being without unity could not think of things under the category of universe. A great artistic whole cannot come out of a life which has in it no plan of a whole.

Human personality is a constitution of human society. Uniqueness and universality mark the individual. No one separates him as distinct; the other unites him with the great whole. A genuine home is an institution of moral persons. The sacredness of personality is best seen here.

Personality is essential to religion. The infinite is personal. The eternal must mean an absolute experience to whose character human personality bears some analogy. Man is related to nature, to human society, to the infinite, and he knows it. This is not a mechanical connection nor one of mere vital order. Man is moved by moral need and hope. An element of the soul is God. Man's distinctive life is conscious involvement with the universe. Conscious violation may show this. The mood of repentance is transitory from evil consciousness toward God to good.

The function of reality is sympathy. There is a mutualism of humanity and a mutualism of God and man. What has once interlocked with the divine remains thus interlocked. There may be a change from moral sorrow to joy, but the union abides. Mutualism of love for God is the soul's hold on God and God's hold on man.

Personality is the assurance of immortality. It is the spirit of pervasiveness and fellowship. In and through profound and serious reciprocity of experience one hears from the creative heart the declaration: "Because I live ye shall live also." The sense of real, abiding life is the central fact in human consciousness.

III

The Social Ultimate—Humanity

On the boundaries of all forms of life classification becomes difficult. This is true of the human race. Yet the distinguishing traits of men are shared by every man, thus constituting humanity a class. Man's capacity for righteousness—for moral response to God's moral law—is a significant mark of humanity. The will of God purposes for every man an infinite good. He wills for the whole race. Men are universally amenable to the moral God. All are on a moral equality in His presence.

The most serious and fatal menace against humanity in the present day is the naturalistic view of life. This view makes the business of man and brute the same—to maintain and repeat life. It considers intellectual and moral life sound only as it

Continued on Page 1358.

WHAT PASTORS ARE DOING

A LARGE number of replies have been received in response to the following inquiries addressed to representative pastors:

Deeply impressed with the meagre results which appear in our evangelical churches generally in the way of conversions and accession, and confident that good would accrue if representatives from the ministry of different denominations should "reason together" in our columns, "exhorting one another," we invite you to contribute not more than two hundred words in response to the following inquiries:

1. What are your plans for the coming fall and winter?
2. Do you contemplate holding special evangelistic services? If so, in what way? And shall you employ an evangelist?
3. What phases of Biblical truth should, in your judgment, be particularly emphasized in preaching?
4. What seems to you most important to be done?

An early reply will greatly oblige,
Fraternally yours,
CHARLES PARKHURST.

On account of the importance of the subject, and the many responses received, they will appear in two sections, one in this issue and one in the next.

Section I

Rev. John L. Withrow, D. D.

Park St. Congregational Church, Boston.

You inquire as to our "plans for the coming winter" in Park St. Church. We have none beyond trying to make a better use of the means of grace which the Holy Spirit has hitherto blessed. As to holding "special evangelistic services," and employing "an evangelist," we will be governed by a consciousness of the need of these expressed by our people. Unless the pastor is culpably ignorant of his heart's desire, he is ready to unite in any and every undertaking that might help to a more ardent devotion and total dedication of our communicant body.

As to "what phases of Biblical truth should be emphasized in preaching," it is not easy to answer as briefly as the space allotted to me allows. But if some one wiser than I am can answer a few questions, I will promise a very positive reply to your kind inquiry. Let such a sage say what should be preached to cause hearers to stand in affectionate awe of our God as the only living and true God, and not merely an "Eternal Energy." The people generally have but a languid desire to worship or to work for an "Eternal Energy." When Peter preached his peerless sermon at Pentecost (Acts 2:36), he powerfully emphasized the truth that God made Jesus "both Lord and Christ!" If not merely a few but every pastor in Boston were to emphasize this same truth through the coming winter, might we not confidently expect a copious effusion of saving grace? I have not heard or read of any general and genuine revival of Christian life, love and labor where there was an atmosphere of unbelief in the atoning merits of the death of Christ. If no one else has, then evidently the preaching needed now, not merely in a few, but in all our churches, is a full utterance of faith in the Crucified as the Lamb of God. If the current idea is correct, that "most men have lost confidence in the reality

of a future life," and lost fear of punishment there for the unrepented and unforgiven wrong-doings in this life, then there will be, as we anticipate, less and less regard for the church and its services, less and less respect for any restraining power save the police and the prison cell. And so the truths that we think need more emphasis than some have laid upon them are the most fundamental assertions of Scripture—those which an easy liberalism considers of small account.

Rev. Franklin Hamilton

First Methodist Episcopal Church, Boston.

1. Evangelistic work, with a special view to winning young men. House-to-house visitation.
2. We are planning to hold special services under the auspices of our Epworth League during the latter part of October and the early part of November. In January we are planning for a special revival campaign every night in the month. We shall be assisted during January by two evangelists.
3. The optimism of Jesus, with an intense burning evangelism.
4. To get our own people at work.

Rev. Charles E. Locke, D. D.

Delaware Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Buffalo, N. Y.

Replying to your inquiries of recent date, would say:

1. Our plan is to inaugurate an enthusiastic campaign of soul-winning.
2. Yes, I shall follow the custom of many years and conduct special evangelistic services for at least three consecutive weeks during the month of January. During the afternoons we will have meetings for special Bible study. The evening services will be held in the auditorium. The singing will be led by a chorus of male voices from our young men's Bible class, accompanied by the great organ. The sermons will be from twenty to thirty minutes, followed by fervent after-meetings. No, we shall not employ an evangelist.
3. I shall particularly emphasize the two all-inclusive truths—sin and salvation.
4. It is most important that the church people shall be awakened from indifference and lethargy and "come up to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty." And it is equally important that the self-satisfied hearers shall be convinced of their need of a Saviour.

Rev. Smith Baker, D. D.

Williston Congregational Church, Portland, Me.

Our plans for the coming fall and winter are the same as they have been for more than thirty years: A sermon morning and evening, the year round, the evening sermon with more special reference to young people, each sermon to contain a positive presentation at its close of the old gospel of salvation only through Jesus Christ.

We have never employed a special evangelist, with two exceptions, and each trial was a failure. We believe in evangelists—that they have their place—but our own experience has been that it is

safer for each pastor and church to do their own work. At nearly every communion season during thirty-five years there have been additions to the church upon confession of faith. There has not been during these years—and is not, at the present time—any difficulty about an evening congregation. As a rule they have been larger than the morning audiences. There has been no resort to extra music or special programs or spectacular efforts, but the same order of service as in the morning, with a special presentation of Gospel truth on the lines upon which young people are inclined to think. We have found that no other truth is so popular as the old-fashioned truth of salvation by grace; and we have a conviction that if ministers would put as much study, work and fire into the evening service as they do into the morning service, the evening audience would take care of itself.

We are also of the opinion that the important thing to be done is a return to the plain, earnest presentation of the necessity of regeneration and faith in the atonement made by Christ upon the cross.

Rev. Charles Bayard Mitchell, D. D.

First Methodist Episcopal Church, Cleveland, O.

In Cleveland there will be a united effort on the part of the Epworth League Union of the city to carry on a wide evangelistic movement. Rev. Hugh Smith, of California, will begin on Jan. 1 a series of revival meetings. There will be about eight different meetings held in as many different churches in important centres, and then there will be a great mass meeting held in First Church, as the closing meeting of the series. All our city pastors are in glad accord with this plan, and will heartily co-operate with the Epworth Leagues. The plan calls for a campaign of about four consecutive months.

I am sure that the one Biblical truth which now needs more emphasis than any other is that the unregenerate man is a sinner, and utterly lost without Christ. We must emphasize the necessity of the new birth.

The most important work to be done, in my judgment, is to secure the conversion of the children and young people in our Sunday-schools. Here is a field all our own which we are not sufficiently tilling. It is a possibility to secure practically all your own Sunday-school scholars. It should be the aim of every pastor, superintendent and teacher to lead every pupil to Christ. Untiring, tactful, consecrated work will secure such results. If such a movement would spread through Methodism, it would mean more to our church in the future than anything else that could happen.

Rev. Charles E. Davis

Tremont St. Methodist Episcopal Church, Boston.

Answering your four inquiries, I will say that we are trying to make Tremont Street Church a life-saving station. The South End is a rocky shore. Wrecks are frequent. We believe in organization, provided the organization makes good workers. The life-saver may row a boat well, and he may be a splendid swimmer, but he is

a success when he saves men. That's his business. That's our business at Tremont Street. We work under discouraging circumstances. Members of our crew are constantly leaving us for other stations, and we find it very hard to raise money enough to keep our boats and apparatus in good working order, but we are doing something. We have pulled 145 out of the waves into our old probation boat in the last twenty-one months. We have a harmonious crew. We work together well. We do not intend to hire any one to do our work for us! Special efforts? Yes, so long as there is a man in the water we shall put forth special efforts. This is our business. Special truths emphasized? Anything, everything, that makes better workers. We do not particularly care what the color of our boat is so long as she is seaworthy, and our uniforms are of very little account if the wearers are daring and true.

Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D. D.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, New York.

In response to your inquiry as to my plans for the coming fall and winter, I wish to say that they are just what they have been for many years. I shall seek by preaching a special evangelistic sermon to sinners every Sunday night, and by pastoral work and personal persuasion, to secure conversions every week this autumn. In the meantime I shall be preparing to preach every night except Saturday night in the whole month of January in a series of evangelistic services, having for the great purpose the conversion of sinners. In these meetings, and throughout the year, I shall try to preach a well-rounded Gospel. I shall speak directly to the heart and conscience. I shall specially attack the sins of today. I shall preach a Divine Christ able to save unto the uttermost. I shall ring the changes on the exceeding slofulness of sin, and the deadly Nemesis which follows sin both in this world and in the next. I shall try to preach a cheerful Gospel, full of hope to the sinner that will repent. I think men are just as easy to be converted now as at any time in the world's history. There are certain means that always produce certain results. If these are not used, nothing will ever take their place.

Rev. Sydney Strong, D. D.

Second Congregational Church, Oak Park, Chicago.

1. To use fewer wheels and make the three big wheels — the Sunday service, the prayer-meeting, and the Sunday-school — buzz with more vigor than ever.
2. We have no plans for holding special meetings, although there is a prospect of Campbell Morgan coming into our church for a week, in which case we should be glad for the help.
3. I have been deeply moved this fall to believe that the truth to be emphasized is the reality of the unseen and spiritual realm, that men are sons of God, not of time, but of eternity.
4. Get myself under conviction of the truth of God in Christ, gather around me half a dozen of the Stephens of the church and spread the fire. In some way make the people in and out of the church feel that we mean business. I have had a

good deal of help in reading Prof. James' recent book, "Varieties of Christian Experience."

Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D.

Broadway Tabernacle (Congregational), New York.

1. "What are your plans for the coming fall and winter?" The old plans.
2. "Do you contemplate holding special evangelistic services?" No. "And shall you employ an evangelist?" No.
3. "What phases of Biblical truth should, in your judgment, be particularly emphasized in preaching?" Every man accountable to God.
4. "What seems to you most important to be done?" Plain, earnest preaching of the New Testament. Fresh emphasis on the value of the individual. Training of Christian workers — especially pastors — men and women who can shepherd sheep.

Rev. Raymond F. Holway

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Charlestown.

Our plans for the fall and winter will be affected, as doubtless those of other churches will, by the unusual conditions which now prevail. It would seem that these conditions would compel the faithful pastor to seek a more intimate personal relation than ever before with such individuals as he may hope to influence for good. House-to-house work, genuine pastoral visitation, will count for much, even if fewer services are held in our churches.

It is more than probable that we shall hold some special evangelistic services, as we are accustomed to do; and these will be under the leadership of the pastor.

Special emphasis should be laid, I think, on such truths as the following: The Fatherhood of God and man's heredity from Him; sin, not only in its nature and penalty, but in its present forms in private and public life; righteousness in the individual as the only way to secure righteousness in society or state; regeneration through faith in Jesus Christ; the present as well as future judgment of God upon all unrighteousness; the love of holiness here and now as the only assurance of heaven either here or hereafter; individual responsibility for character and service; the largeness of life through the entrance of the Christ life. We should endeavor to represent the Christian life as so simple and natural that a larger number of children and youth will gladly accept and live it.

ABSOLUTE BELIEF

Preface to "The First Christmas," by Lew Wallace — a new illustrated edition of Book I of "Ben Hur," Harper & Brothers: New York.

[HEARD the story of the Wise Men when a small boy. My mother read it to me; and of all the tales of the Bible and the New Testament none took such a lasting hold upon my imagination, none so filled me with wonder. Who were they? Whence did they come? Were they all from the same country? Did they come singly or together? Above all, what led them to Jerusalem, asking of all they met the strange question, "Where is he that is born King of the Jews?" for we have seen his star in the east, and are come to worship him."

Finally I concluded to write of them. By

carrying the story on to the birth of Christ in the cave by Bethlehem, it was possible, I thought, to compose a brochure that might be acceptable to the Harper Brothers. Seeing the opportunities it afforded for rich illustration, they might be pleased to publish it as a serial in their Magazine.

When the writing was done, I laid it away in a drawer of my desk, waiting for courage to send it forward; and there it might be still lying had it not been for a fortuitous circumstance.

There was a great mass convention of Republicans at Indianapolis in '76. I resolved to attend it, and took a sleeper from Crawfordsville the evening before the meeting. Moving slowly down the aisle of the car, talking with some friends, I passed the state-room. There was a knock on the door from the inside, and some one called my name. Upon answer the door opened, and I saw Col. Robert G. Ingersoll looking comfortable as might be considering the sultry weather.

"Was it you called me, Colonel?"

"Yes," he said. "Come in. I feel like talking."

I leaned against the cheek of the door, and said: "Well, if you will let me dictate the subject, I will come in."

"Certainly. That's exactly what I want."

I took seat by him, and began:

"Is there a God?"

Quick as a flash he replied: "I don't know; do you?"

And then I: "Is there a Devil?"

And he: "I don't know; do you?"

"Is there a Heaven?"

"I don't know; do you?"

"Is there a Hell?"

"I don't know; do you?"

"Is there a Hereafter?"

"I don't know; do you?"

I finished, saying, "There, Colonel, you have the texts, now go."

And he did. He was in prime mood; and, beginning, his ideas turned to speech, flowing like a heated river. His manner of putting things was marvelous; and as the Wedding Guest was held by the glittering eye of the Ancient Mariner, I sat spell-bound, listening to a medley of argument, eloquence, wit, satire, audacity, irreverence, poetry, brilliant antitheses, and pungent exhortation of believers in God, Christ, and Heaven, the like of which I had never heard. He surpassed himself, and that is saying a great deal.

The speech was brought to an end by our arrival at the Indianapolis Central Station nearly two hours after its commencement. Upon alighting from the car we separated; he to go to a hotel, and I to my brother's, a long way up northeast of town. The street cars were at my service, but I preferred to walk, for I was in a confusion of mind not unlike dazement.

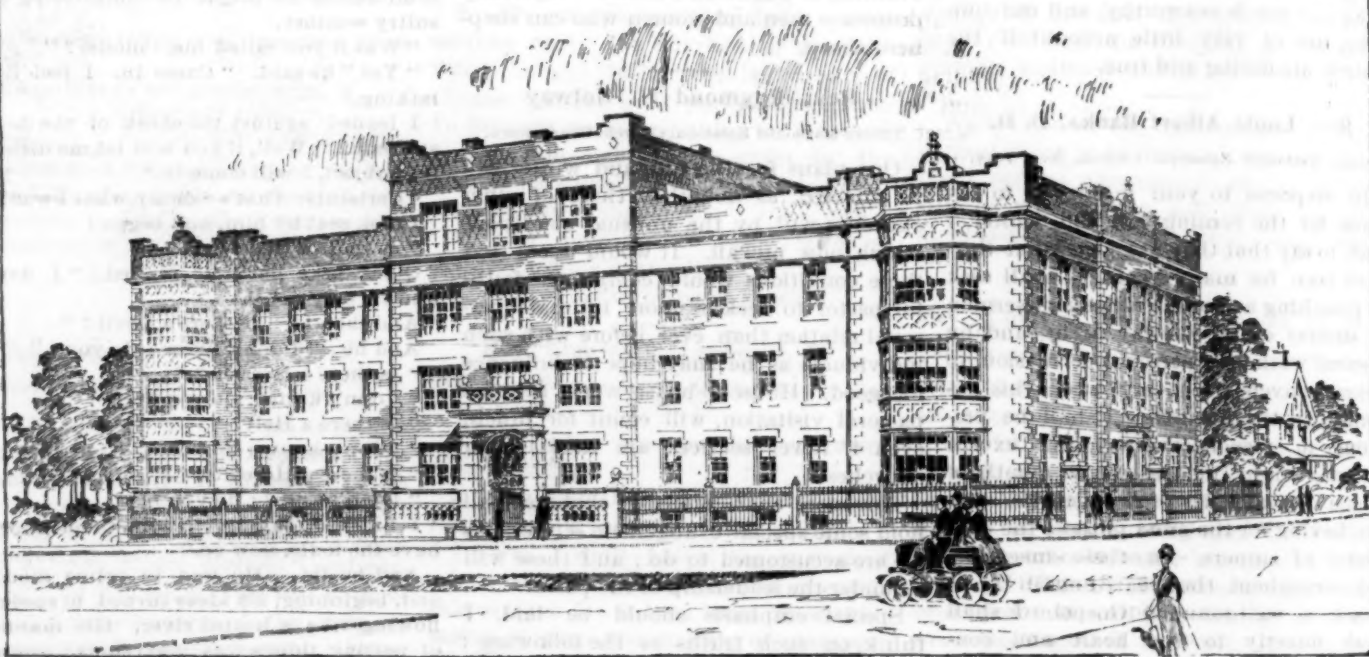
To explain this, it is necessary now to confess that my attitude with respect to religion had been one of absolute indifference. I had heard it argued times innumerable, always without interest. So, too, I had read the sermons of great preachers — Bossuet, Chalmers, Robert Hall, and Henry Ward Beecher — but always for the surpassing charm of their rhetoric. But — how strange! To lift me out of my indifference, one would think only strong affirmations of things regarded holiest would do. Yet here was I now moved as never before, and by what? The most outright denials of all human knowledge of God, Christ, Heaven, and the Hereafter which figures so in the hope and faith of the believing everywhere. Was the Colonel right? What had I on which to answer yes or no? He had made me ashamed of my ignorance; and then — here is the unexpected of the affair — as I walked on in the cool darkness I was aroused for the

first time in my life to the importance of religion. To write all my reflections would require many pages. I pass them to say simply that I resolved to study the subject. And while casting round how to set about the study to the best advantage, I thought of the manuscript in my desk. Its closing scene was the child Christ in the cave by Bethlehem; why not go on with the story down to the crucifixion? That would make a book, and compel me to study everything

lot. There were several features about this plan, besides that of economy, which commended it. But after long and careful consideration it was decided that the arguments in favor of this plan were outweighed by those against it. Then a plan was presented for the central or administration building in the centre of the lot and facing on Park St. But it was found that this plan meant fewer beds

This building is to be up-to-date in every respect. It will contain forty-two beds. The wards are skillfully arranged so as to make the hospital homelike instead of institutional. The operating rooms, for convenience, will be unsurpassed by any others in New England. There will be a diet kitchen on each floor. The elevator will run from the basement to the top of the building. It

• THE • PROPOSED • NEW • ENGLAND • DEACONESS • HOSPITAL •
• LONGWOOD • BOSTON •
• KENDALL • TAYLOR • & STEVENS •
• ARCHITECTS • BOSTON •



of pertinency; after which, possibly, I would be possessed of opinions of real value.

It only remains to say that I did as I resolved, with results — first, the book "Ben-Hur," and, second, a conviction amounting to absolute belief in God and the divinity of Christ.

LEWIS WALLACE.

THE NEW DEACONESS HOSPITAL

ON Monday, Oct. 13, ground was broken for the new Deaconess Hospital, on Bellevue St., Longwood, Boston. This is an event worthy of record, as it means much for the kingdom, and has been waited for long and anxiously.

Since the new site was purchased, several plans have been presented by the architects. The first was the one which has been published and with which the public is familiar. This provided that the building which now stands upon the new site should be moved to the back part of the lot, with the front on Autumn St., and be fitted up for a nurses' home. Then the first wing of the new building was to be erected upon the upper end of the lot, fronting on Bellevue St. and facing the park. The next plan proposed was prompted by the necessity for economy. The old building was to be left standing, and the first wing of the new building was to be erected on the lower end of the

than in either of the proposed wings, and that the expense would be a third more. So, at the last meeting of the building committee, it was unanimously decided to recommend to the Board to go back to the original idea of building the first wing on Bellevue St., but with some changes in the plans. This provides that the present house shall be moved to the lower end of the lot, but made to face on Park St. instead of Autumn. Some of the wards are to be a little larger. The solariums are to be entered from the corridors instead of opening into a ward, and there are to be three suites, each with two rooms and a bath-room. There are also a few other minor changes. There is to be a sub-basement, and a basement far enough out of the ground for full windows. It was also decided to recommend to the Board to begin building at once. At a meeting of the Board of Managers, held on Tuesday, Sept. 30, it was unanimously voted to adopt the last recommendations.

This decision of the Board to erect the new building at once was prompted by two considerations: First, the nurses are physically unable to endure longer the limitations and inconveniences of the present hospital building; second, it was thought that the people would more readily contribute money to this cause if they had some tangible evidence of the faith and courage of those who have the matter in hand.

will be furnished with a steam-heating plant having capacity for heating the entire building when it shall have been completed. Ample provision has been made for laundries, refrigerators, and all other appliances for as large a hospital as can be built upon the lot.

The first wing will cost about \$46,000, without the heating plant and elevator. Toward this enterprise \$43,500 has been raised in cash and perfectly reliable subscriptions. Of this \$26,500 was paid for the lot, leaving \$17,000 with which to begin the new building. It is confidently believed that the remainder can be raised by the time the building is completed. It is thought that the Epworth Leagues, Christian Endeavor Societies, and the King's Daughters, together with individuals, will furnish the rooms and wards. The architects have made a careful estimate of the expense of constructing each ward, including the land, and have placed the figures in the diagram of one of the floors represented on the opposite page. There are similar wards on the other floors. Many of the wards have been taken, including two of those costing \$5,000. Most of these are to be inscribed as memorials to loved ones. Two stanch business men are to build wards as memorials to their mothers. Some are in memory of fathers and mothers, and others for children who brightened the home for a little while and then went away.

Here is an opportunity to erect a beautiful and living monument to a loved and departed one. Subscriptions of any amount, from any one, will be gladly received. Those who wish for further information can communicate with Rev. T. Corwin Watkins, D. D., 87 Milk St., Boston, who will call upon them or correspond with them. Cash contributions may be sent to the treasurer, H. D. Degen, 87 Milk St., Boston.

The building committee is constituted as follows: H. D. Degen, chairman; Silas Peirce, secretary; W. T. Rich, C. C. Bragdon, Mrs. J. W. Cushing, and Mrs. A. L. Rand. The members of the committee on finance and investment are: William M. Flanders, member of the firm of Martin L. Hall & Co., 14 South Market Street; Henry D. Degen, treasurer and trustee, 87 Milk Street; John E. Toulmin, president of the Bank of Redemption; Hon. John L. Bates, Lieutenant-Governor, Tremont Building; William T. Rich, member of firm of Chase, Sanborn & Co., 87 Broad Street; George E. Atwood, member of firm of Rich, Reed & Atwood, 32 Federal Street; Albert M. Williams, member of firm of Rousmaniere, Williams & Co., 93 Lincoln Street; Frank W. Carter, treasurer of Bay State Belting Co., 119 Franklin Street; Charles D'W. Marcy, member of firm of Sampson, Murdock & Co., 155 Franklin Street; Charles C. Bragdon, principal of Lasell Seminary, Auburn-dale; J. L. Spaulding, Jr., member of firm of J. L. Spaulding & Co., South Boston; Rev. Dillon Bronson, pastor St. Mark's Church, Brookline; Miss Pauline J. Walden, publisher of *Woman's Missionary Friend*, 36 Bromfield Street; George F. Washburn, merchant, 465 Washington Street; T. Corwin Watkins,

From Report of Superintendent of Deaconess Hospital

SINCE the opening of the New England Deaconess Hospital on February 5, 1896, 1,004 patients have been treated. There are at present in the Hospital family eleven nurses and one probationer.

part rates, 1,366. The aggregate value of free work done was \$2,728.80.

During the year Massachusetts has sent us 79 patients, Maine 21, New Hampshire 12, Vermont 7, Connecticut 3, Rhode Island 1, New York 9, Michigan 2, Wisconsin 1, Virginia 2, Illinois 2, Washington, D. C., 1, Ohio 2, North Carolina 2, British Provinces



FIRST WING OF NEW DEACONESS HOSPITAL
FRONT ON BELLEVUE STREET

Four of the pupil nurses have come from other Deaconess Homes. The work has steadily increased, so that now we are unable to meet the demands for beds, especially for private patients.

The total number of patients cared for during the past year was 185. Of these 156 were surgical and 29 medical. The aver-

25, England and Ireland 14, Russia 2, Austria 1, Germany 1, Sweden 1, Azores Islands 1, Tennessee 1.

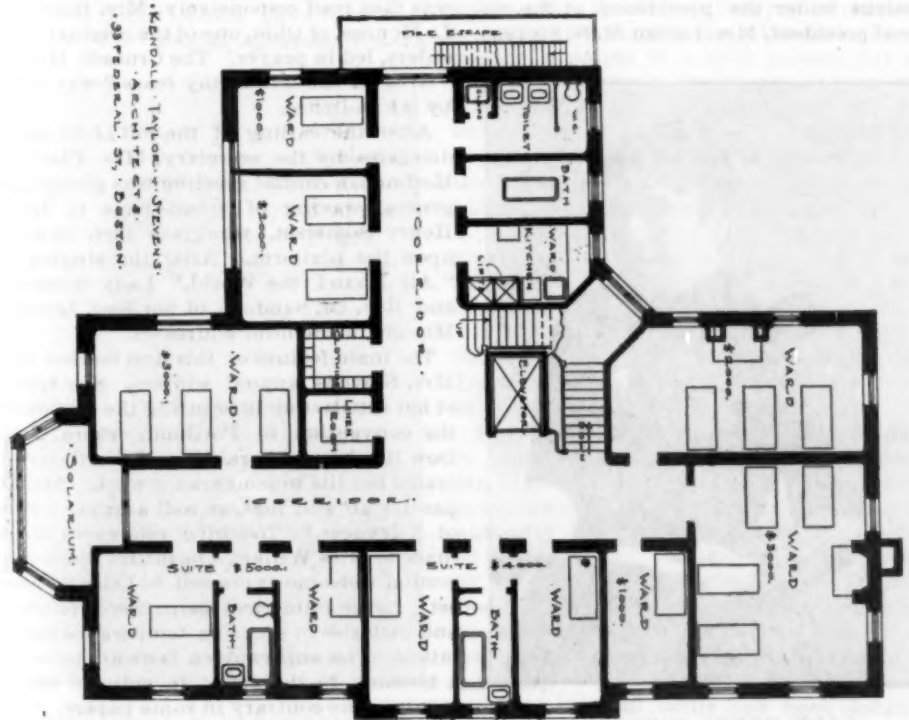
This Hospital is entirely unsectarian, as will be seen by the following representation: Methodist 59, Baptist 18, Unitarian 10, Episcopal 11, Free Thinkers 2, Christian 1, Presbyterian 1, Lutheran 1, Congregational 38, Catholic 19, Universalist 8, Swedenborgian 1, Unclassified 8, Christian Advent 1, Salvation Army 1, Jewish 3.

That the Hospital is thoroughly democratic may be seen in the following classification of the patients by their various occupations: Attendants 3, clerks 2, deaconesses 4, factory operatives 3, laundress 1, music teacher 1, publisher 1, school teachers 5, school girls 5, wood carver 1, at home 99, infants 3, engravers 2, glove maker 1, nurses 10, master mechanic 1, saleswomen 3, German teacher 1, students 8, book-keeper 1, domestics 11, dressmakers 3, excursion agent 1, hardware business 2, milliner 1, physician 1, seamstresses 6, stenographers 4, student in Naval Academy 1.

A Deaconess Hospital differs from other hospitals in that the nurses are young women who, though unsalaried, consecrate the highest scientific skill to the care of the sick, regardless of the creed, nationality or financial ability of the patient. It is also a place where such young women are trained for district nursing among the poor. The present Deaconess Hospital, located at 691 Massachusetts Avenue, with only fourteen beds, in a little more than six years has accommodated more than a thousand patients, of whom only thirty-three have died.

Dr. Edward Reynolds says: "A very large and vacant field of important work is lying expectant and waiting for this particular kind of a hospital."

Dr. Joel E. Goldthwait says: "The Deaconess Hospital, with its possibility for personal acquaintance, and with the opportunity it affords for painstaking care, can do a work in special cases which the great hospitals cannot do. I should not improve my opportunity if I did not say that the work done by this hospital is entitled to the highest consideration."



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR OF FIRST WING

corresponding secretary, 87 Milk Street, Boston.

Dr. Maurice H. Richardson says: "If we had a Deaconess Hospital ten times the size of this one it could easily be kept full. I am much pleased to learn of the plans for enlargement. The new location is a good one."

age length of each patient's stay has been about twenty-five days. The longest stay in the Hospital of any one patient was 182 days, the shortest five hours. The largest number of patients in the Hospital at any time, 15. The number of days' board and nursing of free patients, 980. Number of days' board and nursing patients paying

Ultimate Conceptions of Faith

Continued from Page 1353.

relates to self-preservation and self-reproduction. It regards the eternal consequences of man's behavior as a poetic exaggeration; the desire after God as a disease. It sees no life after death. It is the mood into which men drop when the vigor of conscience becomes weakened. A second menace is the scientific conception of the survival of the fittest — a view which is begging to be adopted by theology, but which it is to be devoutly hoped may never be admitted. The doctrine of conditional immortality constitutes a third and serious menace. This is attractive and increasingly popular, but it is a compromise with difficulties at a fearful expense. It makes everything depend on human freedom, and God might as well not be. Men begin, continue and end in the moral will of God. Life is in everlasting relation to Him. This doctrine breaks down the sense of the uniqueness of humanity. It establishes a spiritual aristocracy. It reduces sainthood to a bare possibility and brotherhood to a bloodless and incompetent ideal. These menaces are an attack upon the love of God. They make faith in the absoluteness of God fade. An inhuman interpretation of the universe follows, and humanity then reverts to brute.

The guardians of humanity are: 1. Man's own nature. The increasing pressure of manhood avails. 2. The Christian idea of stewardship. It is right to hold possessions *only* for the public good. Christ is our example here. His whole being was held for mankind. 3. The Gospel is the supreme guardian of humanity. This accentuates possible worth. It places supreme emphasis on the soul. The struggle for the life of others has its highest expression in the death of Jesus. *It was His duty.* Christ and Christianity are the symbol of love as the final law for humanity. Against the ethics of the survival of the fittest stands the ethics of the Cross.

IV

The Historical Ultimate: Optimism

The world is the scene of moral conflict. We are forced to ask: What relation has power to misery? Is it that of Dives to Lazarus, or is the parallel found in Christ and His compassionate response to Bartimeus? We seek to save the individual, but we must believe in saving all in order to save one. Individual and social salvation are nearly identical. Christ's kingdom is a society of individuals and individuals in a society. Our chief interest still lies in the regeneration of the individual, but its meaning must be extended. The social power of love must break down the social power of wickedness.

Optimism is the discovery of the men who have gone deepest into the ethics of the world. The victorious fighter for ideal ends is its only successful champion. There are difficulties in its way. It is said that our golden age may be an illusion; that, if it comes, those who worked to bring it about will be forgotten, while those who have done nothing will enjoy it; that there is a limit to the self-perpetuation of greatness and goodness. Then there are failures in life, due to social conditions and to human perversity.

But optimism has its foundation in *fact*. Things are better than they have been. There is an increasing harmony between man and his environment. There has been improvement in labor. It is necessary now to secure the character which shall make the toiler adequate to his freedom. The work of the world is a source of moral

vigor and hope. There is no pessimism in a victorious workman.

But *faith* is the deepest foundation of optimism. Men need a cause worthy of supreme devotion to make them joyous. Jesus was not alone a Man of Sorrows; He was also the most joyous of men. And He can impart the highest joy to His suffering servants. For the expulsion of pessimism we need a goodness that consists in the vision of God's world-plan for men and devotion to it.

History is inexorably just, hence infinitely kind. It is a great thing to have learned that the way of the transgressor is hard. Perverse men will finally see that egoism is the philosophy of a fool.

Ideas of justice and solidarity should control faith. God's purpose of goodness for the world honors these. Somewhere, somehow, the sower and reaper *must* meet and rejoice together. History will never be complete on earth. Time is but a beginning. The hope of heaven is the inevitable fruit of the Christian belief. History is Purgatorio. Heaven is Paradiso. They belong together, and the lower will be wrought into the higher.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Reported by REV. E. O. THAYER, D. D.

Portland, the Convention City

THE National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention opened its business sessions on Wednesday, Oct. 15, at Portland, Me. This city has earned the title of the "Convention City." Hardly a week passes in the fall and winter without a meeting of this nature. Visitors enjoy its clean streets, fine scenery, and beautiful resorts. Of all the conventions ever held here none have attracted so much attention as that of the W. C. T. U. For the two days previous to the public opening on Friday the executive committee held its sessions under the presidency of the national president, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens.



LADY HENRY SOMERSET

This excellent lady is held in high esteem in her home city, and the holding of the convention here is doubtless in honor of her. The local entertainment committee, with headquarters in their own house, have been untiring in their efforts to give their hundreds of guests a warm welcome and comfortable homes, even sending committees to Boston to meet large delegations and arrange for their care immediately on arriv-

al in Portland. Miss Dow, the daughter of Neal Dow, is chairman of this committee, and her residence will be National headquarters for the week.

The Jefferson Theatre, in which all the meetings are held, is one of the finest buildings of the kind in New England, and is owned by a stock company of citizens. Some of the seats have been sold,



MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
President National W. C. T. U.

but a large part of the house is open to the public.

Opening Session

The 29th Annual Convention formally opened Friday forenoon, Oct. 17. Nearly every seat on floor and first balcony was occupied. The president, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, rapped for order at 9.45, and requested the audience to rise and join in singing "America," because the W. C. T. U. is a patriotic body. The Crusade Psalm was then read responsively. Mrs. Henrietta L. Mcnroe, of Ohio, one of the original Crusaders, led in prayer. The Crusade Hymn, "Give to the winds thy fears," was sung by the audience.

After the calling of the roll of *ex-officio* delegates by the secretary, Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, a cordial greeting was given by a general waving of small flags to Lady Henry Somerset, who just then entered upon the platform. After the singing of "All Round the World," Lady Somerset and Rev. Dr. Sanders, of her East London Mission, made brief addresses.

The main feature of this first session was Mrs. Stevens' annual address. She spoke of her satisfaction in securing the session of the convention in Portland, where Neal Dow lived and where Miss Willard consecrated her life to temperance work. Maine has dry air and fogs, as well as other forms of "dryness." Touching references were made to Miss Willard's beautiful life, and a cordial welcome expressed to Lady Somerset. Large numerical gains were reported and victories in securing temperance legislation. The anti-canteen laws are proving a blessing to the army, in spite of statements to the contrary in some papers. Secretary Root was commended for ruling that an officer convicted of drunkenness should not be retired on half-pay, but dismissed from the service. The cessation of beer-selling in Soldiers' Homes was recommended. President Roosevelt was commended for securing legislation to forbid liquor-selling in some of our island possessions. Prohibition in spite of partial enforcement is a blessing, and its territory is extending rapidly. The efforts of the liquor interests to prove it ineffectual is an argu-

ment for its effectiveness. The W. C. T. U. has secured the defeat of dispensary and other license legislation in several States. Florida women are striving for "straight and State" prohibition. Sunday opening is being fought, and the preachers who favor it are "too few to mention." Better open saloons on the Sabbath in violation of the law than under its protection and sanction. Complimentary reference was made to Chancellor J. R. Day's baccalaureate sermon favoring total abstinence and prohibition. The admission of women to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was spoken of as the fulfilled hope of Frances Willard. Peace and arbitration are making large advance among the nations. Great divines of the English Church at the close of the Boer war thanked God for peace. The able address closed with a fervent appeal to press forward to the mountains of victory.

A very inspiring feature of the convention is the devotional services led by Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood. She announced the topic for all the services to be "Prayer." At this first session Scripture texts upon this subject were repeated and a beautiful prayer, simple and full of faith, was offered by Lady Somerset.

Interesting Reports

The corresponding secretary, Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry, reported work already begun in the Philippines, providing for temperance instruction in the schools and fighting the canteen. Miss Kara Smart has gone to Japan as a white-ribbon missionary. Work is also being done in the Bermudas, Cuba and Mexico.

Organizers report 4,702 new members obtained during the year, of whom 601 were for Young Women's Unions. One new State Union has been formed—in Virginia—making ten among the colored people.

The treasurer, Mrs. Helen M. Barker, reported \$4,417.62 received on the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund. Every State in the Union, besides Hawaii, Bahama, Spain, and South Africa have been contributors. For Manila missionary work



MRS. MARY E. SANDERSON
Treasurer of World's W. C. T. U.

\$1,132.87 has been received. The following States have gained in membership over 500 each: Alabama, 583; Pennsylvania, 517; Maine, 1,012; Ohio, 1,031; New York, 1,704; Illinois, 1,870. In this contest and in contributions to Willard Fund Maine leads, when size of State and number of unions is considered.

Welcome Services

Friday evening was devoted to addresses

of welcome and responses to them. Judge Percival Bonney gave the welcome of the State of Maine. His faithfulness on the bench for twenty years or more added force to his words. He spoke for a State where saloons have not been legally open for fifty years and no liquors are distilled or beer brewed. He was glad to welcome the W. C. T. U. because standing for a moral principle. His experience as a judge convinced him that the liquor traffic is the cause of



ANNA ADAMS GORDON
Vice-President-at-Large of National W. C. T. U.

most of the evil in the world. He believes in prohibitory laws. They protect the man before the bar by extinguishing the man behind the bar. There is danger in relying on law alone rather than training the public conscience. Law restrains; the Gospel alone can reach the springs of action. It is the duty of every good citizen to assist in enforcing law. Changing customs of a people is a slow process, but a review of fifty years shows great progress.

Mayor F. E. Boothby gave a hearty welcome on behalf of Portland. As was to be expected, he enlarged on the attractions of the beautiful city. It is the birthplace of Longfellow, Willis, Fanny Fern, Neal Dow, T. B. Reed and other celebrities. He congratulated the W. C. T. U. on selecting as its president a citizen of Portland—Mrs. Stevens.

A band of boys from the State Reform School, members of the Loyal Temperance Legion, entertained the convention with rallying cry and temperance songs.

Rev. Dr. Wilson spoke for the churches, in place of another detained by sickness. He made a very gracious reference to the sovereignty of Queen Lillian, by whose authority he was drafted. He represented "the church," not the churches. The W. C. T. U. is doing the work of the church inspired by the Spirit of Jesus Christ. He heard some men on the street say of the delegates: "They look as if they meant business." The convention is the dress parade; the real battle had been fought during the year.

Mrs. George S. Hunt, of Portland, eloquently represented "the sisterhood." In previous years invitations had been declined to go so far Down East. She was glad they had finally come. There was need of the co-operation of men in the churches by voting as they pray, and otherwise helping the cause of temperance. She called attention to the fact that the pine cones and ground pine decorations of the room came from all parts of the State.

An unusual feature not in the program

was the presenting of some Armenian refugees now living in Portland, and who were sent to this country by Lady Somerset and Miss Willard. One of them in broken language expressed their gratitude for the favors granted them by the ladies of the W. T. C. U.

In response, Mrs. M. D. Ellis most eloquently recalled the names of Maine's sons and daughters who have made records in the history of the nation. She closed, thanking Maine for furnishing herself a good husband.

Mrs. Emma Cash represented the Pacific Slope. Coming from a land of great things, she rejoiced in the welcome from the great State of Maine, and was glad to plant her feet on prohibition soil.

Miss Belle Kearney brought some bright words from the South, and gave several beautiful bouquets from various Southern States to Lady Somerset. Ministers have come down from the high pinnacles of moral suasion and now preach the Gospel of the ballot-box. Votes must settle the liquor problem.

Lady Henry Somerset referred feelingly to her welcome in Boston some years ago by the White Ribbon army, expressing the hope that the friendships then formed would be eternal.

Dr. Sanders, of London, was introduced. He wittily referred to the prohibition parish of Eastnor where Lady Somerset banished strong drink.

Introduction of Fraternal Delegates and Guests

On Saturday afternoon occurred the very interesting service of introducing delegates and guests. To the regret of all, the president was obliged to give notice that, owing to inclement weather in Boston, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore could not be present.

Rev. C. D. Crane, president of Maine Christian Endeavor Society, spoke briefly, bringing greetings of that society, which was born in Portland.

Miss Alice M. Lord, of Portland, presented the greetings of the Epworth League.



MRS. MARGARET B. DENNING
Late Corresponding Secretary and W. C. T. U.
Organizer for Central Provinces of India.
Author of "Mosaics from India."

The Interdenominational Council of Christian Women was represented by a deaconess, Miss Elliott, of New York.

Mrs. Emily Wheeler, of the Armenian Relief Committee, thanked the Union for aid.

Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson, treasurer of the World's W. C. T. U., and other distinguished workers from Canada were presented in a body, and Mrs. Sanderson and

Miss Dougall, of the *Montreal Witness*, spoke for the company.

Mrs. Jennie Walker, of England, of the Woman's Temperance Association, spoke hopefully of work in her own country.

Mrs. Tinling, of England, and Miss Cummings, of Cape Colony, editor of *Ys and Otherwise*, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, and several pastors of local churches, were introduced and made brief speeches.

Lady Henry Somerset, taking the place of Mrs. Livermore, gave the address of the afternoon. American women cannot realize the difficulty of temperance work in a country where the women are drunken. The first work in England is to secure total abstinence among the women. Drunkenness of men in one generation leads to drunkenness of the women in the next. She gave a very interesting account of the "cottages" where women are cured of the drink habit. The success is due to the recognition of the fact that God meant for

ments, covering every kind of moral reform. Reports of the superintendents of these branches of the work occupy a large space in the program. Conferences of the workers in each department are held frequently during the sessions of the convention.

Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, of Maine, has been for years a prominent figure in the annual conventions. Her work for Peace and Arbitration is well known all around the world.

The question of the franchise for women is in good hands, judging from the vigorous and eloquent report of Miss Marie C. Brehm, of Illinois. She told of victories won for this cause during the past year. The legislatures must eventually yield to such persistent effort.

Mrs. Caroline B. Buell made a good point when she said that the main purpose of the public school is not to produce lawyers, doctors or preachers, but good citizens.

Mrs. Cornelia T. Jewett, managing editor of the *Union Signal*, expressed surprise that any lady objected to a rise in the price of the paper. "A woman always gets what she wants." "The fee must be met with intelligence, and in order to be intelligent you must take the *Union Signal*." If the cost of the paper cheapens any lady's bonnet, she will have the satisfaction of knowing that if there is less on the bonnet there is more under it. Her speech was as pointed as her pencil.

Organizers

There are 26 of these women, called national organizers, whose duty it is to push the Union into new fields. They are the pioneers. Much of the growth of the society depends upon their faithfulness. Portions of two sessions were devoted to their five-minute reports. The inexorable bell held them to their time, but in this short space they told of brave and successful work. One of them reported over 1,500 new members added by her personal efforts.

The Young Crusaders

All of Saturday evening was given up to the Young Women's Branch and to the Loyal Temperance Legion. A chorus of two hundred children rendered some songs which were enthusiastically received. An especially pretty exercise was "The Song of the Flag," each child waving a banner. An American girl and the daughter of the resident British consul tied the flags of the two countries together with white ribbons. A dialogue written by Lady Somerset was recited by eight children who gave their reasons for being total abstainers. Miss Bessie Hudson, the beautiful daughter of a man reclaimed by "white-ribboners," is the president of the Legion. Herbert C. Shattuck, a student of Cornell, vividly portrayed the dangers in the pathway of young men and urged their duties as citizens. He denounced slavery to party. Rev. Charles Wesley Burns, of Philadelphia, gave one of the most eloquent speeches of the convention as he exalted the genius of the Legion.

The young women were exhorted by Miss Louise E. Hollister to exert their mighty influence against the use of narcotics and liquor by young men. Miss Tami Imai, an attractive Japanese woman, dressed in native costume, told of the habits and customs of her own land. Canada and South Africa were represented. Mrs. Tinling gave one of the best addresses of the week, as she drew the moral of the value of persistent work in moral reforms, from a story of the Dutch dyke builders.

Sunday Services

Nearly all the pulpits of the churches of Portland and vicinity were filled by women. Probably such large congregations

have not gathered for many a year. The day was an ideal one. In the afternoon the Jefferson was packed, standing room and all. The delegates kindly surrendered their seats to the public. Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, of New York, preached on the topic, "Twentieth Century Truth." She said, in opening: The object of this sermon is to face squarely the advanced thought of the day and ask reverently, "What remains of the old doctrines?" and to encourage doubting hearts. John the Baptist came preaching, "Change your mind, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." Science and religion have been changing their minds. Modern ideas of God and Christ and immortality are grander than ever before. Truth has stood all the tests of science. Reviewing the position of women in all the past centuries, her present condition is encouraging. She has won her way into all professions. In the W. T. C. U. the ruling principle has



REV. HENRY S. SANDERS
London, England

people to be in families, not in great masses in "institutions."

An event which the convention seemed to enjoy was the introduction of the president's husband, Mr. Michael Stevens.

Sheriff Pearson's daughter, Evangeline Swasey, was received with the Chautauqua salute.

George W. Higgins, chairman of the Prohibition committee of Minnesota, represented ten thousand men in Minnesota who dared to vote for prohibition.

Ex-President Cheney, of Bates College, and wife were introduced, and Mrs. Cheney talked for both, at his request.

N. H. Thornton was presented as a sample of a Maine sea captain. He could face storms or icebergs better than drunken sailors.

Rev. Henry T. Skillings, deputy-sheriff under Pearson and Dunn, was enthusiastically received. He faced a mob on Centre Street with less trembling than this audience.

Miss Mabel Freese, author of a popular temperance instruction book, was presented as one of the most successful teachers in Maine.

Madam Layah Barakat, of Syria, now a native of this country, was the last introduction.

At 5 o'clock an informal reception was held at the home of Miss Cornelia Dow, the daughter of Neal Dow.

Reports of Superintendents

The W. C. T. U. is not only engaged in the temperance crusade, but has 37 depart-



MRS. CLARA C. HOFFMAN
Recording Secretary National W. C. T. U.

been a passion for soul-saving. The conclusion of Miss Greenwood's argument was that we have lost no vital truth, but cast away superstition and strengthened what remains.

Long before the hour of opening the evening services, every seat in City Hall was taken and crowds turned away. Every available nook — even the window-ledge — was occupied. There were nearly enough shut out to fill another hall of the same size. Among those on the platform were the mayor, the British consul, and William H. Partridge, of Newton, Mass. Rev. Henry S. Sanders, of London, received loud applause when he told of returning to a brewer his contribution for one of his church enterprises. "How could I build up the Church of God with that which is putting it down?" It is the duty of the church not alone to relieve poverty, but to help remove its causes, chief among which is the liquor traffic. Our privilege is to offer Christ's deliverance to all in the bondage of sin.

Lady Henry Somerset was heartily welcomed. She was dressed very plainly in black. She referred tenderly to her previous visit to Portland, and the many who had joined the choir invisible since then. The temperance question is a vital one, a practical one. Principles must now be crystallized into action. She wished to see no society for attacking one evil, but the whole church of Christ occupied with nothing else but attacking all evil. She spoke of the drink habit among women in Eng-

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THE FAMILY

THE SILENT PARTNER

Across the field at break of day

The ploughman's cheerful whistle sounds
As in the fallow loam and clay
His shining ploughshare marks its
bounds.

Night comes, and from the plough's stiff
beam

The farmer frees his faithful span,
And, silent as the sweating team,
Homeward returns the weary man.

Beneath the stars the fresh-ploughed field
Gives up its fragrance to the air,
But nothing better does it yield;
One finds no sign of harvest there.

Is this the best that we can do?

Is life's hard ploughing then in vain?
When evening comes must we too show
An empty field instead of grain?

A month or more of summer sun,
As many weeks of summer rain,
And where the ploughman's work was
done

Are fields of waving wheat again.

The wind a-whispering in the grain
Tells us the parable of toil:

'Tis not enough that God give rain,
But man must also till the soil.

So in life's larger harvest field

A partnership of work obtains;
The plough and flail are man's to wield.
God sends the first and latter rains.

—REV. BOARDMAN B. BOSWORTH, in
Watchman.

MRS. LONG, EXAMPLE

MINNA STANWOOD.

"O MAMMA!" Reproach, disappointment, vexation, were in Harold's voice.

The woman on the step-ladder dropped her cloth into the pail, and said, "Well?"

"Why, it's visiting day, mamma, and you promised to go," said Harold.

"I said if I could," rejoined the mother, promptly, rejoicing in the foresight which had provided this reservation.

Harold, seeing his case lost, turned his attention to the cold lay-out on the kitchen table, and little Fred, just coming in, stood in the kitchen door, dismayed in turn.

"I don't care, Mamma Fletcher, I think you're real mean!" he exploded. "You knew it was visiting day, and I think you might come. You've never come yet, and Mrs. Long and the other mothers always come—all except you."

"You go sit down and eat your dinner, Fred, and don't you dare talk like that to me! If they want me, they needn't have visiting day in housecleaning time."

"If it isn't housecleaning, it's something else," muttered Fred, the belligerent. "I don't see what you want to be cleaning all the time for, anyway. The house isn't dirty."

Then Mrs. Fletcher lost patience. "You know very well that I slave and slave for you boys. You know you never had to eat a bite of baker's stuff in your lives, and you know that you're the best-dressed boys in the whole school. You know I've given up everything for you.

I don't have time to say my prayers, hardly, there's so much to do in this house. I haven't been out with your father of an evening since Fred was born, except to a Sunday-school concert, when I can take you boys. And that's all the thanks I get—nothing but grumbling and casting up that everlasting Mrs. Long, who's forever gadding. Never cleans house year in or year out, I'll warrant. Not what I call cleaning, anyway. If she tended to her house, she wouldn't have time to bother with other people's children, and play the piano and read and go. Not with five children, she wouldn't. It takes all my time to tend to two."

The boys, stuffing meat into their mouths with their fingers, looked at each other. Fire burned in their eyes.

"Mrs. Long does clean house, too!" burst forth Fred. "Anyway the house looks clean. And she isn't always hollering to the boys to stop this and stop that."

Fiercy little Fred's championship of the despised Mrs. Long was the last straw. Mrs. Fletcher dropped her cloth, backed stiffly down from the ladder, and fled, as quickly as aching back and limbs would let her, to her own room, where she burst into tears.

Later, when the boys crept upstairs, with repentance in their little hearts, their mother seemed to be asleep. They stood together in the door and watched her. The absurdity of her appearance as she lay on the edge of her spotless bed, in the glory of her housecleaning attire, did not strike them. They looked at each other with sorrowful eyes.

"I s'pose we're an awful bother to her," whispered gentle little Harold, half aloud. "I s'pose if she didn't have us, she could have piles of fun."

Then they stole softly downstairs that they might not waken her.

The mother sat bolt upright in the bed, and looked at the open door. Her face was flaming, her tear-shrunken eyes blazed. "If she didn't have us, I s'pose she could have lots of fun!" "If she didn't have us!"

Her first impulse was to scream out to the boys to come back. She wanted to tell them that she was glad she had them; that she worked so hard because she loved them, and wanted to make their home a model. But she did not call. Something restrained her. Perhaps a certain dread of those clear eyes. They could always see the weak spot in anybody's logic, those eyes; and those shrill, candid tongues—how they could proclaim it! No, the boys were already shutting the back door, and it was better to let them go. They would only be puzzled. And, really, she was simply hysterical. She had risen at five, gotten a hasty breakfast for the others, taken only a cup of coffee herself, and had fallen upon the broom and the cleaning things. No wonder she was exhausted.

But quiet, studious Harold had said: "We're a lot of bother to her. If she didn't have us—" And the little fellow had been so disappointed about visiting day. She had forgotten all about it; and yet the boys had reminded her of it half a dozen times a day for a week. She wouldn't have forgotten if Fred had

stepped into the kitchen with his rubber on; and she wouldn't have forgotten if her husband had neglected to bring up the coal for her. But what was visiting day? Mrs. Fletcher really did not know. Mrs. Long always went. Her lips tightened when she thought of Mrs. Long. She believed she hated Mrs. Long. But no, she was a church member, and theoretically she hated nobody. But if ever she was tired of anything, it was of hearing about Mrs. Long, example. Mrs. Long always went with her children; and most any time Mrs. Fletcher could look down street and see children going in or out of Mrs. Long's front door! And evenings she could see that the parlor was lighted, and hear singing, and the boys said Mrs. Long played for the children and read to them and helped them with their home lessons. Many an evening her own little chaps had pleaded for permission to go to Mrs. Long's for half an hour—just half an hour! Perhaps it was all this kindly social life at home which made the little Longs so polite. With all her absorption, Mrs. Fletcher had noticed the cheerful ease of the Long children. She wondered if Arthur Long had ever stood at the door of his mother's room and whispered that she was bothered by her children.

There were voices in the street. Mrs. Fletcher got up and went to a front window. Yes, there was Mrs. Long with two or three neighbor women going to the school. Mrs. Long was chatting and laughing, as usual, with baby Emily hanging to her hand, also, as usual. How youthful and happy Mrs. Long looked! "As if she hadn't a care in the world," thought Mrs. Fletcher, enviously. "But everybody can't be gay like her, and it's her gayety the children like."

Mrs. Fletcher sighed, and went over to the bureau. The blue-and-white-checked dust-cap framed a yellow, careworn face. She had never noticed, before, how hideous that cap made her look. She pulled it off. The semicircle of crimping pins was not much more becoming. Mrs. Fletcher sighed impatiently. Just then a laugh floated back, and Mrs. Fletcher turned away from the glass. "She doesn't slave for her children the way I do for mine!" she exclaimed, bitterly. "How long is it since I laughed like that? And still, with all my slaving, how much do they care?"

Mrs. Fletcher went down to the kitchen and looked around. The cold meal on the bare table had scarcely been touched. The general air of dampness and discomfort had spoiled their appetites. And still, she simply could not stop to get a hot dinner on cleaning day. Besides, she had just finished the dining-room. But yet—oh, there was something wrong somewhere! The conviction burst upon the distracted woman suddenly. There was something wrong with her methods. An inspiration came to her. She looked at the kitchen clock. It was just two. Would she have time? If she could dress and get there in half an hour!

She went to Harold's room first. Would he understand now that he was not a "bother"? Perhaps the smile of incredulity, of delight, which overspread the little face was answer. At all events,

Mrs. Fletcher felt that the smile was worth the trouble and hurry. And the cordial, surprised hand-clasp of the teacher, and the unspoken welcome of Mrs. Long, who crowded the other women on the settee to make room for her neighbor. Yes, Mrs. Fletcher was pleased at that — a little. And to hear Harold read and spell and recite geography — it gave her a new sensation. Also, the reassuring word of the teacher: "He's doing finely, Harold is. And such a good boy!" Ah! yes, she realized, as she went downstairs, a little of the boys' anxiety and pride about visiting day. It was an event to them, this "showing off" before mother. And her boys never had had the chance before.

Smile after smile chased over Fred's excitable little face. The teacher had no difficulty about whose mother this visitor was. And Mrs. Fletcher found herself smiling, too, from pure sympathy with Fred's joy.

When, at last, she went out, Mrs. Fletcher met her exemplary neighbor in the hall.

"I was waiting for you," observed Mrs. Long, smiling. "I thought it would be nice for us to walk along together, as we go the same way."

Somehow, Mrs. Fletcher did not find that smile so irritating now.

"I've always wished I might know you, Mrs. Fletcher," Mrs. Long was saying, "but you've never called on me. I am so interested in your boys; they are such bright little fellows!"

Mrs. Fletcher happened to remember, just then, how often she had adjured her boys not to bring those Long children in "tracking mud over her clean floors," and she replied, briefly: "I never have time to make calls. There's too much to do."

"Do you know, my dear Mrs. Fletcher," Mrs. Long laughed, softly, "that I believe you are one of those mothers who live for their children!"

"I am," returned Mrs. Fletcher, proudly. "I do live for them. I slave for them."

Mrs. Long shook her head. "I don't do that," she said, merrily. "I think it's lots nicer to live *with* them."

"Live *with* them?" repeated Mrs. Fletcher. "Live *with* them?"

She went into the house still pondering the laughing riddle. Where was the distinction Mrs. Long evidently meant?

She began to understand when Fred came rushing in and threw his arms around her neck, exclaiming: "It's the nicest visiting day we ever had, mamma, and that's because you were there!"

Jamaica Plain, Mass.

— A clergyman was surprised one day to receive a basket of potatoes from an old

woman in his parish, with the message that, as he had remarked the previous Sunday that common taters (commentators) did not agree with him, she had sent him some real good ones.

SORROW AND JOY

THE old song that sorrow and joy may meet has its vital illustration in almost every life. The following beautiful example of how the finest joy may be born out of the deepest sorrow came to light not long ago:

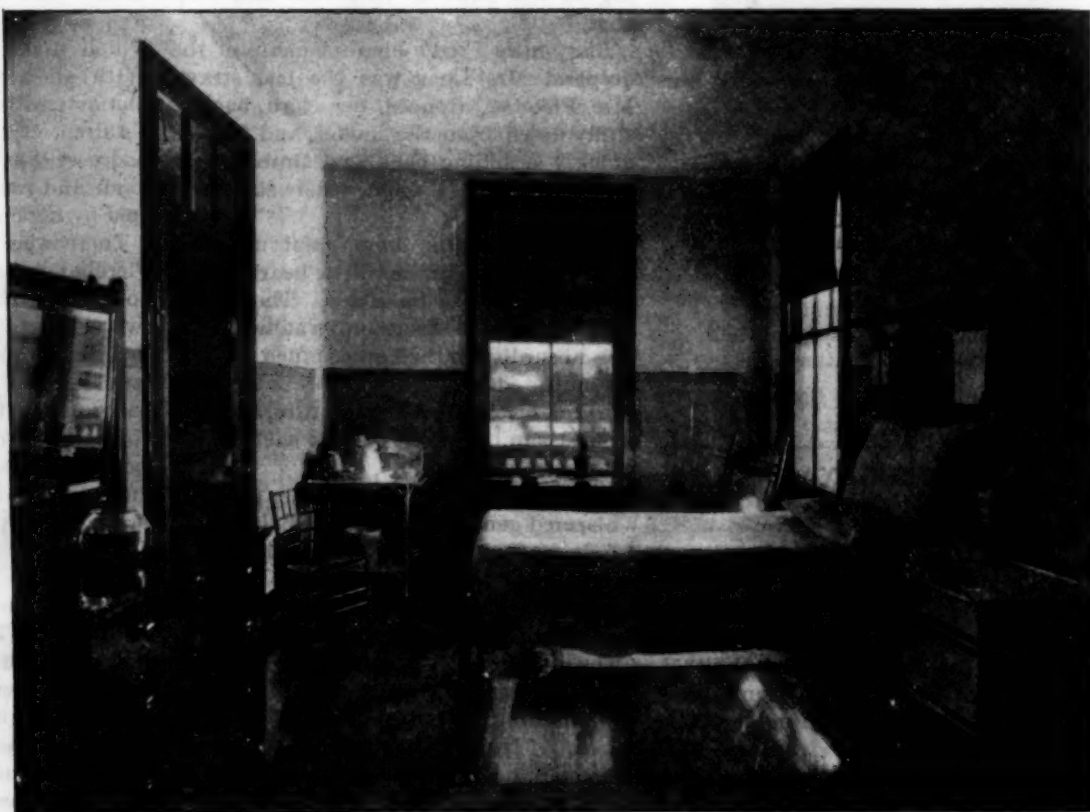
A woman living in one of the suburban towns of eastern Massachusetts lost her only boy a few years ago, under most harrowing circumstances. He was a peculiarly clean-minded, winsome lad of eleven, who seemed to have been born with higher ideals than are usually granted to the modern boy. On the day before Christmas he fell from some joists into the cellar of a half-finished house, and so injured his

maternal development. The atmosphere seemed suddenly to clear about her, and her soul leaped for joy. She asked the newsboy where he lived, and told him that she should call on him the next day.

She kept her promise. The conditions in which she found the boy were conditions of squalor and poverty, as was to be expected. She began to improve them. The first call was followed by others and the newsboy was invited to her own home. From her interest in him she became interested in others of his kind.

The woman is not rich, and she has many demands upon her; but she now has a family of fifty newsboys, for whom she cares and on whom she calls at least once a month. When they are in trouble, she is their help; when they are sick, she is their nurse. She is their mother, their good angel, and today is one of the happiest women in the world.

Death, sorrow, disaster warp and blind and ruin many lives, because many people



ROOM IN THE PROPOSED NEW DEACONESS HOSPITAL. (See Page 1357.)

spine that he died after a few days of agony.

The blow drove the mother almost insane. She could not be comforted. Her husband, her friends, no one seemed to have the slightest power to comfort her or to draw her mind from her loss.

One day, when it seemed as if her mind would finally give way, she started up with the cry:

"I must see my boy! I cannot stand it any longer! I must see him!"

It was late in the afternoon, and before she realized where she was, and without knowing how she came there, she found herself in the streets of the city. As she stood there on a corner, dazed, undecided, a newsboy approached and thrust a paper toward her with an appealing glance. She looked down, and as she did so met the eyes of her own dead son—the eyes that had haunted her and that she had been looking for so desperately.

The face itself was different. It was dirty, unrefined, uneducated; but the eyes were the eyes of her dead son.

Her heart gave a great leap for joy. She had found an outlet for the activity of a heart arrested by grief in its natural

abandon themselves to their grief. But the grief that steps outside of self is the only grief which the followers of Christ should permit themselves. Mrs. Durant lost her boy, and became a godmother to Wellesley College. Mrs. Stanford lost her only son and founded a university in his name. Sorrow illuminates our vision. We search for our lost ones in vain; but as we look, behold! the eyes that seek ours for help or sympathy may be those of the Christ, beckoning us to minister in His name.—*Youth's Companion.*

To Conquer Worrying

CONSIDER what must be involved in the truth that God is infinite and that you are a part of His plan.

Memorize some of the Scripture promises and recall them when the temptation to worry returns.

Cultivate a spirit of gratitude for daily mercies.

Realize worrying is an enemy which destroys your happiness.

Realize that it can be cured by persistent effort.

Attack it definitely, as something to be overcome.

Realize that it has never done, and never can do, the least good. It wastes vitality and impairs the mental faculties.

Help and comfort your neighbor.

Forgive your enemies and conquer your aversions.

The world is what we make it. Forward, then! Forward in the power of faith, forward in the power of truth, forward in the power of friendship, forward in the power of freedom, forward in the power of hope, forward in the power of God! — Bishop Vincent.

BOYS AND GIRLS

THE NUTS CONVERSE

Said the Shagbark to the Chestnut:

"Is it time to leave the burr?"

"I don't know," replied the Chestnut,

"There is Hazelnut — ask her.

I don't dare to pop my nose out

Till Jack Frost unlocks the door.

Besides, I'm in no hurry

To increase the squirrel's store.

"A telegram from Peanut says

That she is on her way,

And the Pecan nuts are ripening

In Texas, so they say."

Just here the little Beechnut,

In his quaint, three-cornered hat,

Remarked, in tiny, piping voice:

"I'm glad to hear of that.

"For then my charming cousin,

So very much like me,

Miss Chinquapin, will come with them,

And happy I shall be."

The Butternut spoke up and said:

"'Twill not be long before

I'll have to move my quarters

To the farmer's garret floor.

"With Hickorynut and Walnut

Good company I'll keep,

And then until Thanksgiving

Together we shall sleep."

Said the Shagbark: "I am tired

Of being cooped up here.

I want to go and see the world,

Pray, what is there to fear?

"I'll stay up here no longer —

I'll just go bouncing down;

So, good-bye, Sister Chestnut,

Until we meet in town."

— Selected.

ARLIE'S GOOD MORNING

RUTH NORMAN.

"**A**RLIE, my shoe-string is all snarled up. Can't you help me?"

"In a minute, little sister. I must finish this braid first," was the answer.

The children had overslept, and it had left scanty time for dressing, but the strings were straightened out and the boots fastened for the little one, who ran down to breakfast, leaving Arlie to finish her dressing.

The family was at the table when she entered the dining-room, and she felt her father's disapproval, as he expected every one to be prompt at meals. It cost the young girl an effort, but she gave the family a cheery good-morning as she seated herself, saying: "I'm sorry I'm late. Please excuse me."

The cheerful greeting was like a ray of sunshine in a dark room. Baby Louie, in his high chair, stopped his fretting and

sent a smile and a kiss across to her. Little Bess said: "Arlie fastened my boots — that is why she is late. Wasn't she kind?" Even papa unbent, and remarked to his wife: "Really, the coffee is better this morning — quite good, in fact," which made a lovely pink color in mamma's white face, and her headache flew right out of the window.

All this reward for a pleasant good-morning! Didn't it pay?

Arlie's school teacher was a wise woman, who taught her pupils much they would not find in text-books. A few days before, she had given the school this definition:

"Politeness is to do and say

The kindest thing in the kindest way."

She taught the children that real politeness was in the heart — not a garment to be worn on occasion. Arlie thought deeply of this, and resolved to grow truly polite according to her teacher's definition. She found ample room for practice. Often self-denial was necessary. An opportunity to give help or amusement to some one would conflict with some pleasure she had promised herself, but she found the rewards were very satisfying. She was careful to say "Thank you" for every favor received, however slight, and "Excuse me," whenever necessary.

An amusing instance of this was heard by her mother one morning when Arlie had gone out on the lawn to gather fresh roses for the vases. After her hands were full she saw one more half-opened bud so very lovely she could not leave it, and, cutting the stem, she was placing it with the others, when a honey-bee, buried in the half-folded petals, flew suddenly out, and the young girl in her surprise exclaimed: "Oh, excuse me!" Who can doubt that the bee responded, "Oh, certainly," as he buzzed away?

Arlie is growing day by day more lovely in character. She is loved by all her associates. No party is complete without her. In her home she is a sunbeam, a joy and comfort to her parents — happy herself, and giving happiness to all about her. Has she not found the secret of a happy life?

Westfield, Mass.

Bits of Fun

—"At this point," said the narrator, "she broke down and wept scalding tears." "My goodness," exclaimed the listener, "she must have been boiling with rage."

— They put up an epitaph in one of the London cemeteries which equals in pith and exactitude anything of the olden time. Over the grave of a dentist run the lines:

"View this gravestone with all gravity,
J. is filling his last cavity."

—"Them city people," said Farmer Smiley, "think themselves mighty smart; but they are an ignorant set. For instance, when I wuz ridin' 'long Queen Street west last Saturday, I seen a big sign out, 'Great sale of Jerseys, all wool.' Ha! ha! What d'yer think of that? They act'ally think that wool grows on Jerseys. Why, any six-year-old boy on a farm knows better'n that."

— Little Mabel had been put to bed alone. Presently she appeared in her nightgown at the head of the stairs, saying plaintively, "I'm lonesome!" Her mother gave her a favorite rubber doll named Happy to take to bed with her, and for a few minutes she was quiet. Then she reappeared with her plaint of lonesomeness. This time her mother reminded her that

God was with her, and sent her back to bed with a reproof. Soon she was heard weeping bitterly, and when her mother went to her, little Mabel summed up her sense of misery by exclaiming: "I don't want Happy, and I don't want God; I want somebody with a skin face."

— From a Teacher's Collection of Absentee Excuses — "Respected Miss, please to excuse Willy for absents. He fell down stairs just before school time and we feared his internal insides was hurt at first, but we find they ain't. The doctor says that no part of his anatomy was hurt but the brewzing of the eppydermis of the outside hide and also his hipp hurt some. But he narrowly escaped fatal deth. So kindly excuse
His MOTHER."

OUR DAISY CHAIN



Daughter of Rev. and Mrs. O. L. Stone

This chubby little baby girl tells us all about herself in a letter sent with the photograph. Her papa is the Methodist minister in Norway, Maine. Read what she says:

"I am Olive Joy. I like to splash, splash, in my bath-tub. My next birthday is the 3d of December. I am two then. Last May a little boy with eyes black like mine came to live with us. I call him budder. Yesterday I tried to feed him some bread and butter. He could not eat it very well — it got all over his face and down his neck. I laughed, so did he. Mamma came in, but she did not laugh. She said, 'Naughty girl!' When I go out in the yard to play I am tied to a long rope, for I run away. At night mamma puts me in my crib, and I put my hands together and say, 'Payer, mamma, lay me.' Then mamma says the 'Now-I-lay-me' prayer, and I go to sleep."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

REV. W. O. HOLWAY, D. D., U. S. N.

Fourth Quarter Lesson V

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1902.

JOSHUA 20:1-9.

[Read Psalm 46.]

CITIES OF REFUGE

I Preliminary

1. **GOLDEN TEXT:** *God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.* — Psa. 46:1.

2. **DATE:** B. C. 1444.

3. **PLACE:** Shiloh, 17 miles north of Jerusalem, the capital at that time of the nation. The ark remained here for 300 years.

4. **HOME READINGS.** Monday — Josh. 20:1-9. Tuesday — Num. 35:1-15. Wednesday — Deut. 19:1-13. Thursday — 2 Sam. 22:1-20. Friday — Matt. 11:25-30. Saturday — Heb. 6:13-20. Sunday — Psa. 91.

II Introductory

The conquest of the land, in the rough at least, had been accomplished, and each tribe had received its allotted "inheritance." Apparently the last public act of Joshua before laying aside his office and retiring to his retreat at Timnath-Serah, was to arrange for the forty-eight priestly cities which were to be set apart by the other tribes for the portion of Levi, six of which were to be designated as "cities of refuge." These latter sanctuaries had been expressly provided for beforehand. Their necessity grew out of the rude state of law existing throughout the East, which in cases of manslaughter made blood revenge at sight obligatory upon the victim's next of kin. According to the Mosaic provisions, the manslayer, immediately after the deed was committed, was to flee for his life to the nearest of the appointed cities, the roads to which were to be always kept in the best condition. On arriving at the gates he was to state his case to the elders, and if the fatal stroke had been unintentional, protection was to be extended to the unhappy man until his innocence or guilt had been established "before the congregation" by a formal trial. The "avenger of blood" could act only as prosecutor in the city of refuge. If it appeared, by the testimony of two credible witnesses, that the accused had cherished hatred toward his victim, or committed willful murder, the right of sanctuary was to be refused; no atonement or ransom was to be accepted; he was to be delivered up to suffer the penalty of his deed. But if adjudged to be guiltless, he was required to abide in the city, not going beyond its precincts, until the death of the high priest, when the public loss and the grief occasioned by it, to say nothing of the typical meaning involved in it, might be supposed to swallow up all personal regrets and resentments; and then the manslayer was permitted to return to his family and estate.

III Expository

1, 2. The Lord spake unto Joshua — a repetition of a previous command given through Moses (Num. 35:9-34; Deut. 19:1-13). The time had come for its performance. Appoint (R. V., "assign") . . . cities of refuge. — They were to be six in number, three on one side of the Jordan and three on the other, and so located as to

be easy of access from every part of the country. The roads to them were to be kept in careful repair, and sign-boards were to be erected bearing the word "refuge." By the hand of Moses — through his agency or instrumentality.

Here is another proof of the harmony between the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua. The one confirms the veracity and genuineness of the other (Wordsworth).

3. That the manslayer that killeth any person unawares. — Not to screen the willful murderer were these cities appointed, but to afford opportunity for one who had taken life without intent to do so, to prove himself guiltless. The criminal could hope for no asylum in these cities, nor, indeed, in any place. The altar of God could not protect him, nor could rank or wealth exempt him from his doom (Num. 35:31, 32). **Refuge from the avenger of blood.** — Among the Hebrews, and throughout the East, the nearest relative of a murdered person was in duty bound to avenge his blood. He was the legal *goel hadam*, the reclamer of blood, and had the right to slay the murderer at sight wherever found except within the designated limits. Among the Hebrews these *asyla* were cities named for the purpose; among the heathen they were usually idolatrous groves, temples, or altars. In the latter case, however, all fugitives were granted shelter without regard to innocence; in the former, none but the innocent were allowed to remain.

In an unsettled state of society the execution of justice was necessarily left in private hands. The lowest stage of national development is where every one assumes the right of avenging alleged misdeeds at his discretion; and it was, therefore, already an upward step when prevailing custom restricted this right to certain persons, who, although wielding no public authority, were yet invested, *ipse facto*, for the time being, with a public character. It was in such a spirit that the unwritten code of the East conceded to the nearest kinsman of a murdered man the right of avenging the blood that had been shed. He was permitted to kill the murderer without notice, openly or secretly, wherever he might find him. Such rude justice necessarily involved grave evils. It gave no opportunity to the person charged with crime of establishing his innocence; it recognized no distinction between murder, manslaughter, and accidental homicide; it perpetuated family blood-feuds, the avenger of blood being liable to be treated in his turn as a murderer by the kinsman of the man whom he had slain. These grievances could not be removed as long as there was no central government strong enough to vindicate the law, but they might be mitigated, and to do this was the object of the institution in the text (Speaker's Commentary).

4. Shall stand at the entering of the gate. — The fugitive would pause at the city gate, under the archway of which the judges or elders usually conducted investigations. Shall declare his cause — explain the reason of his flight, the circumstances under which the homicide was committed, etc. They shall take him into the city — in case his statement should be of a character to convince them of his innocence, or the absence of any malicious purpose. He may dwell among them. — He could not safely leave the city or its "borders" (one thousand cubits beyond the walls, according to Num. 35); he forfeited the privilege of returning to his own home, excepting under the contingency mentioned in verse 6; but undoubtedly he could find occupation and self-maintenance in the city of refuge. "Mention of different cases is made, as slaying another, not seeking his harm (Num. 35:23); when no dangerous weapon, indicating design to injure, was used (Num. 35:16, 17, 18, compare vs. 22, 24); accident (Ex. 21:13); sudden collision (Num. 35:22); something thrown upon a man without seeing him (Num. 35:23), as

an ax-head slipping from its handle (Deut. 19:5) (Peloubet).

The mediæval church recognized the same necessity in a similar state of society, and granted what is known as the right of "sanctuary" to many of the most sacred shrines in every country in Europe. Practically, the right of sanctuary was claimed for any accused person who succeeded in reaching the altar of a church. Canterbury and Durham were two of the most celebrated sanctuaries in England, as containing the shrines of St. Thomas a Becket and St. Cuthbert. On the chief door of Durham Cathedral still remains the great bronze knocker, which, if any fugitive should touch, he was entitled to protection and maintenance for thirty-seven days, until his case could be investigated. This right of sanctuary, before the Reformation, had become much abused (Canon Tristram).

5. If the avenger of blood pursue after him — as in nearly every case he would feel bound to do. They shall not deliver the slayer up (R. V., "deliver up the manslayer") — if assured of his innocence. Hated him not aforetime. — Our Lord defined the essence of murder as hatred or unholy anger.

Strictly speaking, the elders of the city of refuge never delivered even a criminal directly to the avenger; they delivered him to the elders of his own city, who in turn delivered him to the avenger after he had been taken home; so that no execution took place in the city of refuge (Deut. 19:11, 12) (Johnson).

6. Until he stand before the congregation — After the preliminary investigation by the elders at the gate and the reception of the fugitive into the city, a more deliberate and formal trial was apparently held before "the congregation." As the six cities of refuge were Levitical cities, the "congregation" would be composed principally of the sons of Levi — men learned in the law. Compare Deut. 21:5 with Deut. 33:10 and 1 Chron. 26:20. Such a trial would, in the nature of things, be impartial. Until the death of the high priest — whose death was regarded, both typically and actually, of so momentous importance that all minor deaths would cease to be thought of. Then shall the slayer (R. V., "manslayer") return — the avenger of blood being absolved from any further duty in the case.

The high priest as the head and representative of the whole chosen family of sacerdotal mediators, as exclusively intrusted with some of the chief priestly functions, as alone privileged to make yearly atonement within the Holy of Holies, and to gain, from the mysterious Urim and Thummim, special revelation of the will of God, was, pre-eminently, a type of Christ. And thus the death of each successive high priest presignified that death of Christ by which the captives were to be freed, and the remembrance

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula — as ugly as ever since time immemorial.

It causes bunches in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"A bunch appeared on the left side of my neck. It caused great pain, was lanced, and became a running sore. I went into a general decline. I was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had taken six bottles my neck was healed, and I have never had any trouble of the kind since." MRS. K. T. SNYDER, Troy, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as they have rid thousands.

of transgressions made to cease (Speaker's Commentary).

7, 8. They appointed (R. V., "set apart") — consecrated, or separated. Kedish — in the north of Galilee, in the section allotted to the tribe of Naphtali. Whitney pronounces the site "a splendid one, well-watered and surrounded by fertile plains." Shechem — between Ebal and Gerizim, about thirty-five miles north of Jerusalem; called also Sichem, Sychem, and Sychar; the modern Nablus. Hebron — twenty miles south of Jerusalem, and nearly 3,000 feet above sea level; the highest and oldest town in Palestine; the ancient Kirjath-arba; one of the homes of Abraham, and containing his tomb. On the other side (R. V., "beyond") Jordan — in the district east of the Jordan, where the two and a half tribes were settled. Bezer — in the tribe of Reuben; said to have been twelve miles northeast of Heshbon. Ramoth in Gilead — about twenty-five miles east of the Jordan; afterwards prominent in the sacred history as the place where King Ahab was killed, and where Jehu was anointed king of Israel. Golan — supposed to have been about twelve miles northeast of the Sea of Galilee, and to have given its name to the province Gaulanites.

Notice four features of the sinner's refuge: 1. There is no other. The Israelite fleeing from the avenger of blood might reach some other city, but there was no safety there. And "there is none other Name . . . whereby we must be saved."

"Other refuge have I none,
Hangs my helpless soul on Thee."

2. It is accessible to all. The cities of refuge were located at different spots, so that no place might be very far from one of them. And of Jesus we may truly say, "Thou art near, O Lord!" 3. We must not leave it. The manslayer straying from the city of refuge ran risk of being slain. See John 15:1-8, on abiding in Christ. 4. Within it the safety is perfect. We can sing, "Safe in the arms of Jesus," who says, "They shall never perish, neither shall any pluck them out of My hand" (Stock).

IV Inferential

1. God's law guards the sanctity of human life.
2. Anger is murder in embryo.
3. The Law knows no mercy. It is an avenger of blood, with the drawn sword of justice on the track of every guilty man.

Cancer of the Breast Yields to the Combination Oil Cure after all Other Means Fail

Brown's Valley, Cal., March 24, 1902.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

For the benefit of those who may be afflicted with Cancer, I will add my testimonial to the many which have already been written. In the beginning of December, 1899, I noticed a lump in my left breast. I consulted one of our local physicians. He pronounced it a benign tumor, and said it could be removed by internal remedies. I treated with him until the beginning of May, 1900. Realizing that I was steadily growing worse instead of better, I decided to go to San Francisco for treatment. On the 18th of May I entered a sanatorium and on the 20th underwent an operation, having almost one-half of the breast removed. The following November the cancer returned. I decided I would then try having it drawn out, but while preparing to go away I came across Dr. D. M. Bye's advertisement in the *Christian Herald*. I consulted him, got his remedies the latter part of January, 1901, and after using a little over two months' treatment the cancer had entirely disappeared, and so far there is no sign of its reappearance.

In conclusion I will say that in my dealings with Dr. Bye I have found him to be an honest, conscientious man, and I will gladly recommend his remedies wherever I go. Any one doubting the truth of this testimony may write to me at the address given below.

Mrs. CHARLES BURRIS,
Brown's Valley, Yuba Co., Cal.

The Combination Oil Cure, for cancer and malignant diseases, was originated and perfected by Dr. D. M. Bye. It may be used with entire success at home. Those interested may secure free books and papers by addressing the Home Office, Dr. D. M. BYE Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

All Hands On Time



The second hand,
the minute hand,
the hour hand, run
in unison on an

ELGIN Watch

Perfect in construction; positive in performance. Every genuine Elgin has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works. Illustrated art booklet free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, Elgin, Ill.

4. Christ is the only haven of refuge for sinners pursued by a pitiless Law.

5. "There is no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus," no matter what the past has been. The believer can triumphantly ask: "Who is he that condemneth? It is Christ that died," etc.

6. Our safety is guaranteed only so long as we abide in Christ.

7. All should "flee for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before them in the Gospel."

V Illustrative

1. To the fourth generation (it is the exact limit laid down both in the Bedouin custom and in the Mosaic law) the lineal descendant of a murdered man is to this day charged with the duty of avenging his blood. This institution, so deeply seated in the Arab race as to have defied the course of centuries and the efforts of three religions, was assumed and tolerated, like slavery, polygamy, or any of the other ancient Asiatic usages which more or less lasted through the Jewish times. But it was restrained by the establishment of the cities of refuge. If, for the hardness of the Bedouin heart, Moses left the avenger of blood as he found him, yet for the tenderness of heart infused by "a more excellent way," he reared these barriers against him. The common law of the desert found itself kept in check by the statute law of Palestine (Stanley).

2. Only two degrees of manslaughter were recognized by the Mosaic law: one in which the manslayer was absolutely innocent, inasmuch as his deed was wholly accidental; and the other in which he was guilty of murder, having acted in passion, and with the intent to injure, whether with the intention of killing or not. In all malicious attempts to injure another, the criminal was made to suffer the identical injury which he inflicted (Exod. 21:23-25; Lev. 24:19-22). This was the rule of the Israelite magistrate only; but in our Lord's time it had been made the rule of private revenge; hence His words in Matt. 5:38-42. It must be confessed that in practice our modern distinctions of murder into many minute degrees are but convenient avenues of escape for the guilty, and encouragement to such as cherish revenge and observe how lightly the most guilty escape just punishment. Witnesses were restrained from falsehood by the just requirement that they should be punished, if guilty of perjury, by the same punishment which would have fallen, had their testimony proved acceptable, upon the person against whom they testified (Deut. 19:16-21). Witnesses were further restrained from untruth in capital

cases by the requirement that, if the prisoner were condemned to die, they should throw the first stones, thus bringing to them the horror of committing actual murder by false testimony (Deut. 13:10; 17:7; Josh. 7:25; John 8:7). This requirement was probably operative only in those cases where the avenger of blood did not become the executioner. Where the avenger of blood, or, under the monarchy, the people, executed the penalty of death, it was by stoning. Where the public officer executed it, he probably used the sword (Johnson).

"When Peace Like a River"

THE hymn beginning --

"When peace, like a river, attendeth my way,
When sorrows like sea billows roll;
Whatever my lot, thou hast taught me to say,
It is well, it is well with my soul,"

and usually sung to one of the tunes composed by the late P. P. Bliss, the evangelist, was written by the late H. G. Spafford, a well-known lawyer and Presbyterian elder of this city. Mr. Spafford had been successful in the practice of his profession, but during the financial panic of 1873 his savings of many years were swept away. From that time he devoted himself to religion and soon became an enthusiast. His faith was so strong that no event in life could move him and no disaster appall him. Everything was for the best to him, and he had no question that every prayer was answered. From an enthusiast he became a mystic and visionary.

The hymn in question was written by him immediately after news came to him that his four daughters had been drowned in the terrible French liner, "Ville du Havre," disaster, and his wife left a hopeless invalid from the shock. About this time Mr. Spafford left Chicago and went to Palestine, where he remained until his death. He had the visionary idea of founding a colony there of devotees like himself — a sort of new Jerusalem, where they could wait the advent of the millennium, which he thought nigh at hand. He passed away without realizing his expectations, but his hymn of resignation has remained, and has been and long will be one of the best of the gospel songs. — *Chicago Tribune*.

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient

THE RELIABLE FAMILY LAXATIVE

Relieves constipation, headache
and "out of order" stomachs
in the most effective way.

Sold by druggists for more than 50 years.

OUR BOOK TABLE

Bible Criticism and the Average Man. By Howard Agnew Johnston, Ph. D., D. D. F. H. Revell Co.: New York. Price, \$1.

The author's position is decidedly conservative. He stands for the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch, thinks that Daniel was written in the time of the Captivity, and that Isaiah wrote the entire prophecy which goes under his name. But he is by no means extreme, and will suit pretty well, we judge, the "average man" for whom the book was written. On some points, such as how far Christ's references to Old Testament authors sanction the traditional doctrine, and how far inspiration implies infallibility, the author is not clear, giving the impression that he has not fully made up his mind, which is, very likely, the way with the "average man." "Facts from the monuments" he dismisses very unsatisfactorily in a meagre chapter of seven pages, wherein he mentions a few facts corroborative of the Scriptures, but is entirely silent as to the many facts which the monuments furnish on the other side. His idea seems to be that where the monuments differ from the Bible they are to be rejected or ignored; where they agree with it, they are to be praised and quoted. This does not strike us as entirely fair. But the book has many good things in it, and will tend, as it was designed, to settle the faith of the people in the old Bible, and convince them that they have no need to modify their ideas in any important way.

Poems and Verses. By Edward Sandford Martin. Harper & Brothers: New York. Price, \$1.25.

The title is modest, and predisposes us to listen favorably to what the writer has to say. As to how many of the thirty-one effusions submitted are poems, and how many only verses, we are left to make our own decision. This at least can be said, there is a good variety, nearly all are interesting, and some clearly have high merit. Quite a number are college commencement productions, at Cambridge or Andover, Harvard Club dinner, Harvard Phi Beta Kappa, class reunion, etc. A few are devoted to serious thought and strike a good high note, but most are in lighter vein. There is a touch of Kipling here and there, some things quite in his vein and fully up to his standard. An hour can be pleasantly spent, and not without profit, in looking through these handsome, sparkling pages.

The First Christmas. From "Ben Hur," by Lew Wallace. Illustrated from drawings by William Martin Johnson, and from photographs. Harper & Brothers: New York and London. Price, \$1.25.

Among the many gift-books which the season will produce this is one of the earliest and one of the best. We hardly see how anything, for this remarkably low price, can be produced to surpass it. It is in the main an exact reprint of the first book (14 chapters) of "Ben Hur." There is, however, a new preface of great interest, telling how the book came to be written, and what the effect on the author's religious convictions were of the investigations he then made. And the illustrations are simply superb. There are four full-page photographs—"The Adoration of the Shepherds," by Murillo; "The Virgin and Child, Enthroned, with Saints," by Raphael; "The Holy Family" ("Repose in Egypt"), by Ludwig Kraus, and "The Madonna of the Olive Branch," by N. Barabino. But what makes the book unique and delicious are the marginal drawings, in tint, by Mr. Johnson. They are carefully studied, page by page, each a distinct creation in itself, directly drawn from and closely adapted to the story at every point. It is a narrative that lends itself to this treatment with remarkable facility. The points whence the three wise men came—

Greece, India, Egypt—the course of their journey, and the characteristic marks of their respective countries, their equipments and associations, the desert, the holy land, Joppa, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, ruins, animals, armor, coin, inscriptions—all are set forth charmingly, accurately. Each picture is illuminating, instructive, attractive. The narrative, beautiful in itself, is more than doubled in interest and clearness and value by this device. The elegance of the binding, the thickness of the paper, and the perfection of the whole design, unite to form a rare achievement in book-making for which the publishers deserve great credit. We shall be much surprised if the volume does not have a very large sale.

The Wooing of Wistaria. A Love Story of Japan. By Onoto Watanabe. Harper & Brothers: New York and London. Price, \$1.50.

The background of this attractive story is one of genuine Japanese history at the interesting period when the great change took place which has made modern Japan, when



FRONTISPIECE PORTRAIT OF AUTHOR OF "THE WOOLING OF WISTARIA"

the Shogun and the Daimios gave place to the Mikado, and the ancient nation began, after the coming of Commodore Perry, to swing into line with the progressive peoples of today. Written by one native to the country and thoroughly familiar with its inner life, it gives us, we cannot doubt, a true picture of much that we need to know in order thoroughly to understand this interesting nation. The love parts, which are well drawn, show that human nature is the same all over the world, and the other parts supply no little information.

A Chinese Quaker. An Unfictitious Novel. By Nellie Blessing Eyster. F. H. Revell Co.: New York. Price, \$1.50.

A story of one who was a heathen boy in America and has become a Quaker Mandarin in China at the head of large mining enterprises. His name is Ting Sing Wing, and he is in the western province of Szechuen, Chinese president of the Upper Yangtse Syndicate, which has among its directors some of the most influential men in England. He is, according to the book, general manager of the mining of

the province, so appointed by the viceroy, with the rank of a high mandarin. If all this be true, our missionaries in that province ought to know about him and receive help from him. We shall be interested to learn what they report. The narrative of his life on the Pacific Coast is of very great interest, and with it is interwoven a graphic picture of phases of life there, involving the enslavement of Chinese women, the treatment of the Chinese by the Americans, and other allied topics. The book is well conceived and should be well received. Mrs. Eyster has spent much of her life in California and has been an active worker there in many good causes, holding prominent positions, so that she speaks with authority.

A Boy of a Thousand Years Ago. By Harriet T. Comstock. Lee & Shepard: Boston. Price, 80 cents, net.

This story first appeared as a serial in *St. Nicholas*, and though so simply told as to be within the grasp of a child, was much admired for its style. The "boy" is the famous Alfred the Great, and so interestingly is the story of his life told that any child reading the book will find the chief incidents narrated here firmly fixed in his memory. The book is finely gotten up, and the many illustrations by George Varian add much to its attractiveness. This is a book to put on one's list of gifts for the young.

The Vultures. By Henry Seton Merriman. Harper & Brothers: New York and London. Price, \$1.50.

A new novel by this author is always eagerly welcomed, and this latest will be found among the best of his books. It deals with political intrigues in Poland, and the plot centres about three diplomats who always appear in a country where any political disturbance threatens, hence they are called "The Vultures." Two of the men are firm friends—Cartoner, a young Englishman, and Deulin, an elderly Frenchman; but the American, Mr. Joseph P. Mangles, whose sister and niece travel with him, is satirized—a hit at our diplomatic service. The sister has a mission to remodel the world according to her own plans, and is president of countless clubs, while the niece must have an array of suitors or she is unhappy. It is through a note

No Drugs Just Proper Food and Rest

The regular user of drugs to relieve pain is on the wrong track. Find the cause, and remedy it by proper food and quit drugs for temporary relief or you will never get well.

A minister's wife writes: "Three years ago, while living at Rochester, N. Y., where my husband was pastor of one of the city churches, I was greatly reduced from nervous prostration and anemia, and was compelled to go to a well-known eastern sanitarium for my health. My stomach was in bad shape from badly selected food; I was an habitual user of carbonate of magnesia, and my physicians made every endeavor to break up this most damaging habit, but all to no purpose.

"At the sanitarium I was given Grape-Nuts, and learned the value of the food. I used it continuously, eating it at nearly every meal, and my recovery was rapid. Its use enabled me to eat and digest food and to give up the drug habit, and I am now completely restored to good health.

"At the present time I am able to attend to my household and family duties, pursue music, which was formerly my profession, besides reading and studying, all of which I was totally unable to do at the time referred to." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

written to her and carelessly thrown away that a great plot is discovered and frustrated. The chief interest of the story centres about Wanda, Countess of Warsaw, and the love of Cartoner for her. Their story is pathetic, but each finds solace in something — Wanda in love of country, and Cartoner in his profession. The description of the assassination of the Czar, at which Cartoner was present, is horribly realistic. The book is full of exciting, dramatic situations, and will be found intensely interesting by a host of readers.

Magazines

— The *Critic* for October is an unusually rich number in matter and illustrations. "Lounger," who knows the latest and best things in current American and English literary life, is particularly interesting and informational. "Leaves from Whitman's Later Life," with several new portraits of this author, will gratify his many admirers. Other noteworthy papers are: "Where Irving Worked and Wandered," and "Literary Landmarks of New York." "Young's 'Night Thoughts,'" by no less a writer than Sir Leslie Stephen, will be read with special interest. (*Critic Co.*: New Rochelle, N. Y.)

— The October *Bookman* is issued in attractive covers of blue and white, which hold forth a promise of attractive pages within that is more than fulfilled. One of the special features is the paper upon "Maurice Hewlett's Italy," by Louise Closser Hale, with illustrations in color by Walter Hale. Benjamin De Casseras discusses "Thomas Hardy's Women." The first part of "American Caricature and Comic Art," by La

Touche Hancock, appears in this issue. William Loring Andrews concludes his papers upon "Early American Book-binding." The "Four Novels of the Moment" are: Richard Harding Davis' "Captain Macklin"; Mrs. Wilson's "A Speckled Bird"; Eden Phillpott's "The River"; Louise Forsslund's "The Ship of Dreams." "Chronicle and Comment" is brimful of interest. (*Dodd, Mead & Company*: New York.)

— Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., appears in the *North American Review* for October with a paper on "Mr. Balfour and his Opportunities," which affords interesting glimpses into the political conditions of England. The other noteworthy papers of this number include: "The Work of the Friars," Stephen Bonsai; "Denmark and the Treaty," Gertrude Atherton; "Social Conditions and Business Success," R. B. Van Cortlandt; "The Associations Law in France," Walter Littlefield; "Suffrage Restriction in the South," Clarence H. Poe; "America Must be Mistress of the Seas," Captain R. P. Hobson, U. S. N. (*North American Review*: New York.)

— The student of world-wide movements will find in the *Chautauquan* for October the first instalment of "Saxon and Slav," by Frederic Austin Ogg, of the University of Indiana — a serial which promises to be unusually interesting. It deals with the development of nations along commercial and political lines, and is delightfully free from a jumble of names, dates and battles, which is supposed to be all there is of history. The opening chapters discuss "British Imperial Foundations." Louis E. Van Norman deals with "The Polish Threshold of Russia," in "A Reading Journey through Russia." The suggestions on "Descriptive Writing," by Benjamin A. Heydrick, will be very helpful to literary aspirants. (*The Chautauquan*: 5711 Kimbark Ave., Chicago.)

— In addition to the interesting literary chat in the *Book Buyer* for October under the head of "The Rambler," there is the finely illustrated article on "Richard Harding Davis — His Home at Marlon and His Methods of Work," and a paper taking the reader "Along the Route of Stevenson's Inland Voyage." There is also an article, with portrait, upon the late Edward Eggleston. (*Charles Scribner's Sons*: New York.)

— The long story appearing in the October *St. Nicholas* is the true story of a poor lad in the United States Navy, by Howard E. Ames, U. S. N. "Slushy, the Roustabout," got his name from his unkempt appearance and hang-dog manner. The author, who is a surgeon, found that the boy was suffering from a disease that rendered him temporarily unfit for work. He put "Slushy" on the sick list, cured him and made him his protegee. Every lad with an ounce of ambition will be interested in "Slushy," and all the more because his is the record of a real career. With the evenings growing longer, the children must turn oftener to indoor fun to help pass the time away. In this number they will find some hints for home-made sport, notably: "The Paper House," by Harriet McLearn, an illustrated poem which describes carefully the method of manufacture of paper houses for paper dolls; and "A Boy and an Old Umbrella," by Meredith Nugent, with many illustrations, bearing out what the text has to say regarding the simple construction of a doll's toy, line and other amusing mechanical toys. (*Century Co.*: New York.)

— The special articles in the *Forum* for October-December are: "The Political Situation in Russia," by Isaac A. Hourwich, and "A New Book on Matthew Arnold," by Prof. W. P. Trent. The reviews include: "American Politics," Henry Litchfield West; "Finance," A. D. Noyes; "Applied Science," Henry Harrison Suplee; "Educational Outlook," Ossian H. Lang; "Educational Research: A Test in Arithmetic," J. M. Rice. (*Forum Publishing Co.*: New York.)

— The editorial article in the *Biblical World* for October is devoted to a discussion of "The Bible and the Common Schools," in which this conclusion is reached: "In order to restore the Bible to the schools it must be taught in the right way — the way which accords with the

best modern knowledge of the Bible, the best modern science of religious and ethical teaching, and the best Christian spirit which recognizes true Christianity wherever it exists, and is able to distinguish between essentials and non-essentials." The special papers include: "True and False Prophets in I Kings, Chapter 22," Dr. Dean A. Walker; "Jesus the Perfecter of Faith," Prof. D. A. Hayes; "The Late Prof. A. B. Davidson," Prof. George Adam Smith, concluded from the *Biblical World* for September, "Davidson as a Teacher," being the particular topic treated. Rev. W. F. Mo-Millen, of Chicago, contributes a paper on "A Proposal for a Graded Bible School." (*University of Chicago Press*: Chicago.)

— The leading papers in the *International Journal of Ethics* for October are: "Criticism of Public Men," Waldo L. Cook; "The Ethics of Nietzsche and Guyau," Alfred Gouillie; "The Treatment of the Criminal in England," William Douglass Morrison; "The Practical Consciousness of Freedom," Ralph Barton Perry; "Mind and Nature," A. E. Taylor; and "The Pampered Children of the Poor," Ida M. Metcalf. (*International Journal of Ethics*: Philadelphia.)

Few People Realize

The Danger in that Common Disease, Catarrh

Because catarrhal diseases are so common, and because catarrh is not rapidly fatal, people too often overlook and neglect it until some incurable ailment develops as a result of the neglect.

The inflamed condition of the membrane of the nose and throat make a fertile soil for the germs of pneumonia and consumption. In fact, catarrhal pneumonia and catarrhal consumption are the most common forms of these dreaded diseases which annually cause more than one-quarter of the deaths in this country.

Remedies for catarrh are almost as numerous as catarrh sufferers, but very few have any actual merit as a cure, the only good derived being simply a temporary relief.

There is, however, a very effective remedy recently discovered, which is rapidly becoming famous for its great value in relieving and permanently curing all forms of catarrhal diseases, whether located in the head, throat, lungs or stomach.

This new catarrh cure is principally composed of a gum derived from the Eucalyptus tree, and this gum possesses extraordinary healing and antiseptic properties. It is taken internally in the form of a lozenge or tablet, pleasant to the taste, and so harmless that little children take them with safety and benefit.

Eucalyptus oil and the bark are sometimes used, but are not so convenient nor so palatable as the gum.

Undoubtedly the best quality is found in Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, which may be found in any drug store, and any catarrh sufferer who has tried douches, inhalers and liquid medicines will be surprised at the rapid improvement after a few days' use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, which are composed of the gum of the Eucalyptus tree, combined with other antiseptics which destroy the germs of catarrh in the blood, and expel the catarrhal poison from the system.

Dr. Ramsdell, in speaking of catarrh and its cure, says: "After many experiments I have given up the idea of curing catarrh by the use of inhalers, washes, salves, or liquid medicines. I have always had the best results from Stuart's Catarrh Tablets; the red gum and other valuable antiseptics contained in these tablets make them, in my opinion, far superior to any of the numerous catarrh remedies so extensively advertised. The fact that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold in drug stores, under protection of a trademark, should not prejudice conscientious physicians against them, because their undoubted merit and harmless character make them a remedy which every catarrh sufferer may use with perfect safety and the prospect of a permanent cure."

For colds in the head, for coughs, catarrhal deafness, and catarrh of the stomach and liver, people who have tried them say that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are a household necessity.

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The old-fashioned method of tuning and "voicing" is after all the best method, even if it is a little slow.

Every little reed-tongue in the Epworth is carefully voiced by an old-time expert. It is interesting to watch him put that curious little bend in the tongue of each reed. He is so painstaking with it, you might think him a *hair splitter* or a crank. The truth is, he is an enthusiast on the subject of fine-tone-quality.

For twenty years this expert has devoted all his time to this one branch, and its just his peculiar little bend in the reeds which gives the Epworth its remarkable purity and richness of tone.

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National W. C. T. U. Convention

Continued from page 1360.

land, and warned this country of the growing habit among women in this land. She was grieved by the attitude of Bishop Potter on this great question, especially his utterance that poor people needed the variety in their dull life of getting drunk occasionally. Her appeal for the children of the class of people seeking such sort of variety was very touching.

Demonstration Night

Monday evening was devoted to a spectacular display of the work of departments. The great stage of the Jefferson, on which so many comedies and tragedies have been acted, was occupied with picturesque groups of Christian women bearing banners and other devices to represent to the eye as well as to the ear the great variety of work done by the Union. Instead of coon songs or love ballads the singers sang sweetly the gospel of brotherly kindness and helpfulness. A group of young women and young men bearing a globe encircled with white ribbons was very attractive. Large companies of boys and girls, representing the Loyal Temperance Legion, prophesied of the future prosperity of the Union. Their motto, rally-cry and song captured the audience. Four colored young women, escorting an old "mammy," sang a song of triumph. Auntie threw off her turban and cloak and revealed a comely matron who recited finely a temperance piece. Two wild Indians in picturesque costumes represented work among that people. Companies of real soldiers, sailors, railway men and policemen vividly impressed the wideness of the influence of the work. A horse and carriage driven across the stage bearing placards of the local papers furnished an illustration of the Press department. Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, the heroine of the battle for temperance instruction, elicited long and hearty applause. She has secured laws for this scientific instruction in every State and Territory of the United States. "Uncle Sam" was present as we see him in pictures, with his adopted children of every nation. The beautiful singer of the convention, Mrs. Frances W. Graham, after singing "Victory," was presented with a baton made of apple-tree wood from Miss Willard's garden in Evanston. A company of young ladies from the Portland High School illustrated physical culture in a finely executed drill. This is only a portion of a varied and instructive program.

Business Sessions

The larger part of the sessions of Tuesday and Wednesday was devoted to reports of superintendents and committees, elections and other business, which would require several pages of the HERALD for a mere abstract. A large number of resolutions were adopted.

Platform Night — Tuesday

This was one of the most attractive features of the whole session. Sheriff Dunn told the story of how faithful officers can make prohibition prohibit. Mrs. Anna Shaw is always interesting. Rev. Henry Sanders and Lady Somerset spoke their farewell words. The music by the State Street quartet and solos by white-ribbon singers were of the best. This is only the menu, printed to make all the lady readers of the HERALD wish they could have attended the feast.

State Jubilee Night

On Wednesday evening was held a very entertaining service, conducted by the presidents of the States having made a net

gain in membership during the year, viz., Maine, New York, Alabama, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Massachusetts. Banners given by Miss Willard were presented to these State Unions. Music was furnished by a ladies' orchestra, and State songs were sung by the delegates.

Notes

— Miss Jennie Williams, a West Virginia deaconess, is among the delegates.

— In Texas they now serve "W. C. T. U. punch" at social gatherings, and it is a plain lemonade.

— Some one says of Mrs. Katharine Lente Stevenson of Massachusetts: "The crown of her life is not her exceptional success as a platform speaker, a writer and an officer, but as a home maker."

— Sheriff Dunn has an exhibit of hides, traps, and other mementos of his raids, in one of the ante-rooms. It shows the ladies how hard it is for rumsellers to do business in Portland.

— Mrs. Stevens said in her address that the liquor interests pay their "disrespects" frequently to the W. C. T. U. She also quoted one of their leading organs as saying that the females composing that body make much trouble.

— It was a solemn moment when Miss Eva K. Foster, daughter of Bishop Foster, Miss Sewall of Boston, and Miss Cornelia Dow presented \$25 to make their mothers "memorial members," and Miss Anna Gordon did the same filial act for her father, the late Mr. Gordon, of Auburndale. A grandchild of Neal Dow, a sweet child of a few summers, was introduced.

— The convention was warned against a Boston remedy for drunkenness called "The White Ribbon Remedy," which was pronounced by the Massachusetts Board of Health as likely to cure the inebriate as a dose of east wind.

— W. C. T. U., in electric lights, blazed from the Jefferson every evening by the kindness of the Consolidated Electric Light Co.

— "Meeting of mother-hearted women," was the expressive phrase used by a delegate in prayer.

— The excellent music by the Portland church choirs and other quartets was a pleasant feature of the convention. The city is rich in musical talent.

— Some of Portland's fairest young women acted as pages.

— A liquor-firm in Toledo, which advertised "white-ribbon cocktails," was fined and enjoined from further use of the name.

— There was a warm debate of an amendment offered by Mrs. Boole, of New York, which seemed to favor the Prohibition Party. The amendment failed by a large majority.

— Mayor Boothby, as well as Portland

people generally, did not realize the magnitude of the convention they were to entertain.

— The ladies make no effort to conceal the fact that they love Lady Henry Somerset and are proud to have her present.

— The elaborate silk banners arranged along the balconies make fine decorations. Pine and autumn leaves are prominent in all parts of the room.

— Judge Bonney's endorsement of prohibition will be quoted by the delegates all over the world. A speaker in this convention has a larger audience than he can see.

— A net gain in membership for eleven months of 6,095 is an eloquent testimony to the vitality of this organization.

— "Satan trembles to take note that women everywhere can vote," was a prophetic couplet repeated by Rev. C. D. Crane.

— Miss Dongall, of Montreal, said it was useless to get women of that city together to hear people speak, but they were always at work.

— Slavery question settled by ministers and women! It was well settled. So will be the saloon problem.

THE CONFERENCES

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE

Manchester District

Preachers' Meeting. — The Preachers' Meeting at Hillsboro Bridge, Oct. 6 and 7, was one of the very best we have ever attended — not a poor thing from first to last. Rev. Elwin Hitchcock preached, Monday evening, from John 11:25: "The Master is come and calleth for thee." It was an excellent evangelistic sermon. Rev. S. McLaughlin preached the second evening from Isaiah 1:18, and gave us a great sermon. Oct. 7, the devotional exercises for the day were led by Rev. D. E. Burns and Rev. C. H. Farnsworth. Rev. H. B. Copp read an excellent paper on "Rural Evangelization," which was highly appreciated by all present. Rev. S. McLaughlin read an exposition of Isaiah 45:6, 7. At this point resolutions of sympathy were adopted and telegraphed to Mrs. James Cairns and family because of their great affliction in Mr. Cairns' illness. An exegesis written by Dr. Cleveland was read by Rev. F. O. Tyler, as the former could not be there in person. Rev. C. Byrne and Rev. F. O. Tyler each gave a sparkling account of "How I Build my Sermons." In the afternoon Rev. Wm. Thompson read an essay on "Prayer-meeting Methods," which was full of good things. Rev. S. McLaughlin gave an exegesis on Romans 9:21. Temperance hour followed, with Dr. Babcock, Rev. C. N. Tilton, and Rev. F. K. Gamble as speakers. It was refreshing to hear such speeches on this important topic of the day. Rev. K. K. Clark and Rev. M. Tisdale each read a sketch of a sermon. The brethren who were not there lost a great treat. The district voted to hold the next session in Manchester and the pastors of the churches in the city be a committee on program. Rev. I. C. Brown, pastor of the churches in Hillsboro, and his people know how to entertain a meeting of this kind. Everybody had a good time. Dinner and supper were served in

SUN PASTE

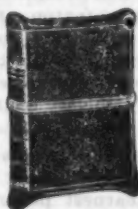
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36 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO**SPECIAL** When you write for
the Holiday Annual
tell us whether you are a Superintendent
or Teacher. We have something special
to send each class.the vestry. In both these churches the work
goes very nicely, and Mr. Brown is popular.*Peterboro.* — On Oct. 5, 2 persons were baptized
and received into full connection in the church,
and 5 were received on probation. All of these
were heads of families and are youngish people.
An Epworth League has recently been organ-
ized which is doing excellent work for the
church. Finances are in good condition, with
bills all paid, and the general outlook is hope-
ful. The spiritual interest in this society is
good. The pastor and wife have held cottage
prayer-meetings in different parts of the town,
which have contributed much to this church.
Rev. H. B. Copp has done a fine work here.
May his shadow never be less!*West Rindge.* — All reports are favorable.
Much good work in behalf of temperance is be-
ing done in this town, and Rev. U. J. Smith has
his full share of the work and the good influ-
ence.*Personal.* — Rev. J. H. Knott, a supernumer-
ary member of the Conference, fell from an ap-
ple-tree last week and was picked up uncon-
scious. He is still in a very critical condition.
No bones were broken, but he was badly shaken
ap. C.**EAST MAINE CONFERENCE****Bucksport District***Belfast.* — We had three very pleasant even-
ings with this charge, giving Bible readings and
urging the church to aggressive work. The pas-
tor, Rev. G. E. Edgett, is greatly desirous of a
genuine revival. We trust he may see the de-
sire of his heart. The morning we left, the coal-
man drove up and demanded storage in the
parsonage bin for a ton of coal. Mr. Edgett
protested that he had not ordered any coal, but
it was no use. The man refused to draw the
coal another foot. The presiding elder said,
"Amen," and took occasion to dance up and
down the kitchen floor with little two-year-old
Sherman Edgett, who declares he likes "Brud-
der Hay."*Searsport.* — We held things steady here over
Sunday, while Rev. G. H. Hamilton and wife
took advantage of G. A. R. rates to Washington,
D. C. We were delightfully cared for in the
home of Mr. Ashley Mittenell. This church has
one of the best choirs on the district; also a
most excellent pipe organ, and an organist that
knows how to play. Mr. Hamilton is spoken of
as a good cheery pastor and a strong preacher.
We noticed that the parsonage barn had under-
gone quite extensive repairs.*Penobscot.* — Monday morning, in a pouring
rain, we packed into a close-covered express for
Belfast. One burly passenger remarked, "I'm
glad there are no women in here, as I would
lose my smoke." We were minded to suggest
that he would be obliged to forego his pet smokeor we would be obliged to undergo an all-day's
headache; but we didn't — we took the cinders
and the headache. Strange that men with skins
thin enough to appreciate a "lady" should for-
get that there are also gentlemen, and go on
poisoning the air as if it were solely for them.
There was a choppy sea from Belfast to Castine,
where we were met by Rev. Messrs. Stanley and
Irvine. A warm supper with the Irvines, and
Mr. Stanley and the elder were off for Penobscot
Bay — nine miles away — for evening service.
Tuesday morning we started for West Penob-
scot, but evidently Mr. Stanley had underesti-
mated our weight (probably judging only from
our rawboned appearance, and very likely not
counting in the big grip at all); so it happened
that we were hardly out of the village before
there was a snap and a crash, and we were
obliged to transfer to a two-seated vehicle. Pe-
nobscot charge is prospering. Pastor and peo-
ple are happy. Both are a comfort to the elder.*Surry, etc.* — This is another happy charge.
The camp-meeting is still being felt here. Mor-
gan's Bay district school shut down for the
afternoon, and everybody attended quarterly
meeting. There were two adult candidates for
baptism. Another fine congregation gathered
at East Blue Hill. The finances of the charge
are in good condition, and the presiding
elder is more than paid. A good spiritual in-
terest prevails. Pastor McGraw has a fine driv-
ing horse behind which we rode to Brooksville,
where we had a good dinner with the family of
Rev. J. L. Pinkerton. Here we learned of the
serious illness of Mrs. N. F. Norton, mother of
Rev. H. W. Norton, of Dover (one time presid-
ing elder of Bucksport District). We also re-
ceived a letter advising us that Rev. S. M.
Small, who was obliged to relinquish his work
at Eddington, seemed to be rapidly failing. He
now resides at Alton, near his daughter.*Brooksville.* — Rev. J. L. Pinkerton and wife
have dropped into this charge as if they were
made for it. Our Ministerial Association at this
place, earlier, has borne fruits. Three seekers
at that time have come into the church. Onealso has joined Rev. F. V. Stanley's church at
Penobscot, and one has found a home in a Con-
gregational church. We expect to dedicate an-
other chapel on this charge within a year. We
arose at 4.15 A. M. to catch a boat up river, in
order to make a few hours' visit with the family
at Bucksport en route for Orrington. At West
Penobscot Rev. H. W. Norton joined us. He re-
ports a pleasant opening on his new charge at
Dover. FRANK LESLIE.**Rockland District***Windsor Circuit.* — A circuit without doubt
and with an enlarging tendency. Four ap-
pointments, but with only one Sunday-school
that hopes to brave the winter cold and snows
with wakeful life — and that a union Sunday-
school. The others go into "winter quarters"
in the early fall. Perhaps it is the best that can
be done; but the life would be so much more
vigorous were it not for the hibernation.*East Pittston Circuit.* — The presiding elder took
the work for a Sunday recently in the absence
of the pastor on a much-deserved vacation.
Here is a royal people that hold a faithful pas-
tor in the highest esteem. Further work on the
church will be pushed as soon as Pastor Harris
returns. It will be completed after a time.
Only praise can be spoken of the persistence,
that determines to have a substantial and
worthy place of worship in the face of such
discouragements as face the people of East
Pittston. But "on to victory" is the slogan,
and they will gain the day. East Pitt-
ston in the morning, North Whitefield in the
afternoon, and Whitefield in the evening,
then back to East Pittston, was the round of the
day.*South Thomaston and Spruce Head.* — Rev.
W. C. Baker fluds much to encourage, but
wishes there was a stronger life on the charge.
The Sunday-school at South Thomaston is full
of promise. Mrs. Baker's class numbered forty,
the average being very large; but home cares
take her from the class for the present. That
little Baker demands her time and ought to have
it. Some good sister must take her place in the**THE ONLY "HELPS"**

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THOS. NELSON & SONS, Pub's, 37-41 E. 18th St., New York.**SAN JUAN -- 1800**

Here is a copy of an old Spanish Mission piece.

A solid frame of oak, heavy and strong; across it is
stretched and spiked a great seat of cowhide, while
another great hide is stretched across the back. There
is a quality of comfort in a hide seat which few can
realize who have not at one time or another sat on a shoe-
maker's bench.Cowhide and oak make a combination that stands
for a century of wear. The angles and inclinations of
this chair are unusual, but the comfort is unusual, too.**Paine Furniture Co.**

Wall Paper, Rugs, and Furniture

48 CANAL ST., BOSTON

Sunday-school. The meetings at Spruce Head are excellent. The Epworth League needs a new lease of life and power.

Friendship and South Waldoboro.—Friendship is alive and flourishing. The summer visitors increased the summer congregations, though they keep the citizens from church. Now the visitors are gone, and the congregation of citizens increases. South Waldoboro is in a tangle—unnecessary, not the fault of the pastor. It may mean the end of Methodist preaching at this point.

Boothbay Harbor.—A beautiful trip around our rock-bound coast on the good steamer "Merryconeag" brought us 'o our appointment. All the delightful trips are not on Bucksport District. We share delights with "Frank Leslie." Rev. A. E. Luce holds his own with much to make glad. Further improvements have been made upon the parsonage. Now there is hot-water heating, electric lighting, and a faultless water supply brought to the house. Be ye not envious, O brothers! The pastors was granted "a Sunday off," to attend the Missionary Convention at Cleveland.

Southport.—The pastor at Southport is ecclesiastical monarch of all he surveys. His right there is none to dispute, from the centre all around to the sea—Cape Newagen on the south, Hendricks Head on the east, West Southport on the west. A splendid opportunity for telling endeavor. Appreciative congregations greeted the presiding elder on a recent dull Sunday. The pastor finds plenty to do, and a people responsive to every well-directed effort for the advancement of churchly interests. Rev. C. F. Butterfield spent the quarterly meeting Sunday aiding Rev. L. G. March on the Woolwich charge, at the suggestion of the presiding elder.

Woolwich.—Rev. L. G. March is slowly recovering from his recent illness, and hopes to be able to begin active work very soon. He has had a hard time for a long period. The charge has necessarily suffered by the pastor's enforced absence from the work, but the people are courageously expecting a renewed life as soon as their leader can return to his place.

East Boothbay.—Electric lights have been put into the church at an expense of \$75. This is a vast improvement over the dim oil lamps of the past. Cannot people worship better in a well lighted church? We believe so. There is a nucleus on hand for church repairs. A chapel at Linnekin's Neck is one of the near-future probabilities. A lot has been donated for the purpose.

Clinton and Benton.—By the aid of delayed trains, broken bolts, and inconvenient electric-car connections, we succeeded in arriving at the Benton appointment just as Rev. J. W. Day was about closing the evening service. But we held the quarterly conference and afterwards rode four miles to Clinton, where good Mrs. Day "chirped us up" with a good warm supper. (The presiding elder will always remember that supper, Sister Day, for he was hungry and cold!) There is good cheer on the charge. Congregations and social services are encouraging. T. F. J.

Bangor District

Carmel and Levant.—Steady, hard work is being put constantly into this difficult and scattered field. Whatever the results may be, conscientious effort is made.

Newport.—The fine new church looks still finer since the lot has been graded and seeded. Pastor Ross has gathered about him a large number of boys and organized them into a club.

East Cornish.—The elder found Pastor Lidstone in his usual happy frame of mind, and with him visited East Cornish, Cornish, and East Exeter. In these steady-going farming towns no boom could be expected, but good interest prevails on all lines.

Dexter.—In spite of the many changes and the sad losses by death which this society has suffered in recent years, the work is well and strongly sustained. The finances are in unusually good shape. Pastor Haskell escaped a threatened fever by a timely rest, and is taking up the work again with vigor.

Ripley.—A threatened rain thinned the congregation, but an attentive audience was present and a good season was enjoyed around the Lord's table.

Stetson.—This new society is accomplishing

good work and is in a thriving condition. Pastor Weed is held in high esteem. The Ministerial Association held its October meeting in Stetson and was royally entertained by the people. The Union Church has been undergoing repairs. Steel covers the interior and new memorial windows have been ordered, making a neat and comfortable edifice.

Lincoln.—Audiences are well maintained. Much building is going on, and many new people are coming into town. The great thing needed is such a revival of religion as would break up formality and sweep away prejudice. Some of the best members are moving away from South Lincoln, but will be added to another society.

Mattawamkeag.—We are sorry to report the continued ill-health of Mrs. Barker. Some improvement is noted of late, however. Pastor Barker and wife are held in the highest esteem.

Danforth.—A pleasant Sunday was spent here. There are good congregations at all points. The church is being entirely renovated, a full description of which will be given later.

Forest City.—The faithful in this place are holding on with cheerfulness. Though the people are constantly moving away, those who remain desire to maintain religious services.

BRIGGS.

MAINE CONFERENCE

Portland District

Preachers' Meeting.—The first meeting since vacation was held, Oct. 6, at the Chestnut St. Church. Members present rehearsed their vacation experiences and briefly reviewed the books read recently. There were nine present. The presiding elder was elected president; C. F. Parsons, vice-president; F. R. Griffiths, secretary and treasurer. At the same hour the preachers' wives held their quarterly meeting in another room. All took dinner together at noon.

Pine St., Portland.—Revs. F. A. Leitch, W. F. Berry and C. F. Parsons have supplied the pulpit very acceptably.

Deacons' Home.—A "pound party" was held, Oct. 6, afternoon and evening. There was a large attendance and a generous donation. Among a large quantity of useful articles were a dining room table and a writing desk. The interest in this enterprise goes far beyond the largest hopes of its promoters. Miss Totten, the new deaconess, has had considerable experience in Newark and Washington. She spent a few days at Congress St. Church, and is now helping in special meetings at Bath, Wesley Church. We could use several more workers if the Home Missionary Society could supply them.

Kittery, First Church.—This people are very sorry to lose their pastor, who had endeared himself to them by his earnest preaching and faithful pastoral work. Failing health compelled him to take a church in Southern California. No one has yet been secured to take his place.

South Eliot.—Rev. E. Gerry is enjoying the year in the renovated church. The work is prospering under his constant supervision. The experiment of making a station of this charge has so far proved a success. The trolley-cars connecting the place with Portsmouth is attracting people desiring a pleasant village for residence.

Eliot.—Rev. T. C. Chapman is doing his best to interest the community in religious things. A class for Bible-study has recently been formed.

Maryland Ridge.—The pastor, Rev. George Stanley, finds his wife a helpmate indeed. She not only accompanies him in pastoral visitation, but assists in Sunday-school and other branches of church work. They have a cosy home between their two charges, with a delightful view of old ocean. At Ogunquit they have so nearly completed their new vestry as to be able to use it for social gatherings. E. O. T.

Lewiston District

Fryeburg and Stowe.—We spent Sunday, Sept. 28, on this charge, and have good things to report. It was a full day—three sermons, baptisms, communion, quarterly conference, and twenty-four miles' travel over muddy and hilly roads. Rev. E. F. Doughty and wife are having the best year of the four. At the Harbor the

church has been papered in attractive style. A fine room has been finished in the attic for social purposes, and the bills are paid. The pastor has baptized 6 adults and 1 child, and received 7 on probation. One young man who has been recently converted plays the violin in the church. W. H. Hatch, who attends service here, is a member at Cornish; he donated the paper, and another young man from Cornish, Mr. Badgley, laid it. Congregations are large and an excellent interest is shown in all departments of work. The finances are well up. We were sorry to abandon the beautiful village of Fryeburg, where Daniel Webster used to teach the Academy, but we are glad that our church is forging ahead in this thriving part of the town. At Stowe the people are moving away and the cause languishes.

Sweden.—Rev. E. F. Doughty supplies at Sweden, and the League and Sunday-school are doing well.

Bolster's Mills and South Harrison.—We also have excellent things to report of this charge. Rev. G. W. Barker is a very effective superannuate (even more effective than some effectives). At Bolster's Mills the church has been raised three feet and a good granite foundation placed under it. It has been shingled also, a furnace placed under it, and a new chimney built. The whole cost has been \$300, and the bills are paid. Other improvements are to be made on the interior. They have a fine Ladies' Circle here. All the interests of the church are in fine condition. Two have recently joined in full. The church is insured for \$1,000.

We used to have preaching at South Harrison, but twenty years ago the church was burned and the field was abandoned. But more than a year ago a young lady, Bertha M. Strout, was converted at Norway, and when she returned home she secured the use of the long-unused Christian Baptist Church and started a Sunday-school. Then Rev. B. F. Fickett and two of his young local preachers, A. B. McAllister and D. L. Joslin, held revival services with excellent results. But last spring when Rev. G. W. Barker wanted to hold a quarterly meeting, the leading man in this Christian Church had such exaggerated ideas in reference to the prerogatives of a presiding elder, that he objected. He said if the presiding elder held a business meeting, the church would become practically a Methodist church! So we advised them to arise and build. A very neat little chapel, 30x36, exclusive of the alcove behind the pulpit, has been erected, very near the site of the old church! It is sheathed with Southern pine, is seated with settees that are modern and comfortable, and has a neat little belfry. The album windows are of stained glass and bear the names of Rev. Leonard Greene, father of Rev. R. L. Greene, D. D., and a former pastor, B. F. Fickett, G. W. Barker, A. B. McAllister, D. L. Joslin, John O. Hartford, Arthur E. Johnson, A. S. Ladd, and Bertha May Strout. The chapel will seat two hundred people, and cost \$800. Of this amount the

ALLURING COFFEE

Nearly Killed the Nurse

When one of the family is sick, mother seems to be the only person who can tenderly nurse the patient back to health. But we forget sometimes that it is pretty hard on mother.

Mrs. Propst, of Albany, Ore., says: "About twenty-seven months ago, father suffered with a stroke of paralysis, confining him to his bed for months, and as he wished mother with him constantly, his care in a great measure fell to her lot. She was seventy-four years old, and through constant attendance upon my father lost both sleep and rest, and began drinking coffee in quantities until finally she became very weak, nervous and ill herself.

"By her physician's order she began giving father both Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts, and in that way began using both herself. The effect was very noticeable. Father improved rapidly, and mother regained her strength and health, and now both are well and strong. Mother says it is all due to the continued use of both Postum and Grape-Nuts."

Church Extension Society donated \$250; Mr. Ingalls, a native of the town, now a railroad magnate of Cincinnati, gave \$100; and Mr. Chas. Buck, also a native of this town, now a judge in Redlands, Cal., sent his gift.

The chapel was dedicated on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 2, Rev. R. L. Greene, D.D., preaching the sermon from Rev. 5:9: "And they sung a new song." It was a very able sermon and eloquently delivered. The day was beautiful and the congregation large. This was Dr. Greene's home during his school and college days, and he gave the window that bears his father's name. He is often called to Maine to render special service, but it is probable that he never came to perform a more enjoyable task than this. The presiding elder dedicated the church and preached in the evening. To free the house from debt \$100 was needed, and of this \$35 was raised; the remainder will be forthcoming. Revs. B. F. Fickett and H. E. McFarlane preached on Friday, and the elder lectured Friday evening. On Saturday he held the quarterly conference in the afternoon and preached in the evening, and again Sunday morning after an interesting love-feast. Two—a father and daughter—were received in full. The people have worked and given with a will. Mrs. Buck, nearly 80 years old, was present at the dedication.

Harpwell and Orr's Island.—From this charge we also have excellent things to report. Rev. J. E. Clancy and wife are serving their first year here. They are abundant in labors, and are highly esteemed by the people. They are pleasantly situated in the Baptist parsonage, which is located near the water; and as Mr. Clancy was formerly a Baptist preacher, he feels very much at home. A fine view of the ocean is had from more than one window. A new steel ceiling has been placed in the church on the "Neck." It is painted in colors and is very fine. Other improvements have been made and new heaters have been put in. The whole cost was something more than \$300, and all bills are paid. Every alternate Sunday Mr. Clancy preaches on Bailey's Island, and has had large congregations and generous offerings. On all parts of the charge summer visitors have thronged. The pastor has often had several preachers in his congregation. Benevolences are looked after. The pastor is paid in advance. The deaths of Capt. Pinkham and Mr. Perkins are a sad loss. S. E. Prince, Esq., and wife are enjoying a well-earned vacation, taking a carriage ride through upper Maine and New Hampshire. Here, also, they have a very vigorous Ladies' Circle, which was an important factor in the church improvements. Next season we hope the chapel on Orr's Island will be moved to a more favorable location. The beauties of this part of the State are becoming widely known, many new buildings are going up, real estate is advancing and it is the time for the church to manifest its enterprise and push.

Miscellaneous.—Several churches are holding special meetings, and conversions are reported. Push ZION'S HERALD.

Remember the Preachers' Meeting.

A. S. L.

N E. SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

Norwich District

Mystic and Noank.—Every interest of the churches of this double charge receives the careful attention of the faithful pastor, Rev. J. N. Patterson, who is growing in the esteem and affection of his people. At Mystic 4 persons were recently received into church fellowship, and 1 baptized. The pastor was a vigorous worker in the recent no-license campaign, and may take a just pride in the substantial victory which was gained at the ballot-box. His address at the union meeting of the three Protestant churches on Sunday evening was greatly enjoyed and highly spoken of in the local papers.

At Noank the new church is progressing finely, and promises to be a marvel of convenience for the money expended.

Westerly.—A ten days' home camp-meeting has just closed, resulting in the quickening of the spiritual life of the church. Presiding Elder Bartholomew, Revs. W. S. McIntire, J. N. Patterson and J. E. Hawkins (a former pastor) rendered valuable service to the work, preaching in demonstration of the Spirit and with power.

Personal.—Presiding Elder Bartholomew is devoting five days in each week to evangelistic work for the churches; and his strong, practical presentation of gospel truth is bearing fruit. Millville, Jewett City, Westerly, and Griswold have already received the uplift of his labors and have been spiritually benefited. He measures up to the apostolic injunction: "Always abounding in the work of the Lord." He is giving personal attention to looking up the deeds of the church and parsonage property on every charge on the district.

SCRIPTUM.

New Bedford District

Provincetown, Centre Church.—An excellently planned Old Folks and Rally Day was observed by this church. The pastor, Rev. G. E. Brightman, preached on the "Beauty of Old Age," and the choir sang the old-time music. Brief, interesting and instructive exercises were held in the Sunday school hour.

Wellfleet.—The Ladies' Benevolent Society gave a harvest supper and entertainment in the church vestry on Wednesday evening, Oct. 15.

West Dennis.—The Sunday-school Rally Day was carefully planned and successfully carried out. Attractive invitations, an interesting program and appropriate decorations were important features. Mr. L. F. Crowell, of Wollaston, a summer resident of West Dennis, has acted as superintendent for three months, and has greatly helped the school. The pastor, Rev. C. W. Ruoff, who was to have preached a sermon appropriate to the day, was unable to do so on account of illness.

South Middleboro.—The Epworth League has formed a Bible class, which meets on Wednesday evenings for study. A neighborhood convention of evangelical churches was held with this church on Oct. 14. The pastor, Rev. J. S.

Bell, and his wife expect to take a vacation trip soon.

Middleboro.—Rally Day brought out a large attendance at the Sunday-school. Plans are being made for a Sunday-school social to be held in the near future, and there is a movement to organize a training class.

New Bedford, County St.—Under the enthusiastic leadership of the pastor, Rev. L. G. Horton, plans for extensive repairs and improvements on the church edifice are rapidly maturing. At the morning service of Oct. 12 the pastor announced that \$2,440 was already provided for. He also announced pledges to the amount of \$1,400, and asked for further subscriptions. Enough was promised to swell the sum to \$4,538, and since then the \$5,000 mark has been passed. There is no doubt that the entire sum needed will be secured. A class for Bible study has been organized, which meets on a week night for study, using "Foresightings of Christ" as a text-book. An elegant grand piano has been purchased for use in the main vestry. At the third quarterly conference quite a number of stewards, who held other offices also, resigned their position in order that other men might be brought into the board of stewards, thus enlarging the membership of the official board and of the quarterly conference. While none of the men who thus surrendered the office of steward ceased to hold a place in the officary of the church, their act of opening the door for younger men to come into official relation to the church was a very gracious one and cannot fail to have a wholesome effect upon the life of the church. Their action might well be followed elsewhere.

Fall River, Deaconess Home.—This is one of the important institutions of local Methodism and of the city. Six deaconesses are now on the working force, and another is expected soon. A marked compliment was paid to the work and the management, when the local W. C. T. U. recently passed a vote offering to provide means for the support for a year of a deaconess who shall give her time to rescue work, giving special attention to cases which are in the hands of the police authorities of the city. The Deaconess Board of Managers promptly accepted the offer, and authorized the securing of a deaconess in accordance with the proposition.

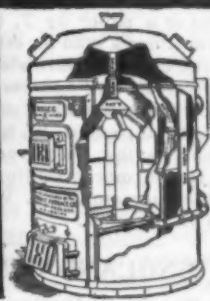
District Ministerial Association.—The autumn meeting was held at East Bridgewater, Oct. 13-14. Twenty-five preachers were in attendance and were royally entertained by the pastor, Rev. John Pearce, and his hospitable people. Every man on the program was present to take the part assigned him at the appointed time. L. M. Flocken read a paper on "The Sunday-school and Church Attendance." H. W. Brown told in a vigorous essay "How ZION'S HERALD may be improved as a Paper for La men." E. W. Goodier sought to answer the question, "Why and to What Extent is our Denomination Needed in New England?"

WARM ECONOMY

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are the most economical Heaters ever invented. They may possibly cost a trifle more than some makes. But that's not the question. They cost less to run for a given period than any other make, because designed right. They will give more heat for a given coal consumption; they are easier kept; easier controlled; last longer and will pay for first cost many times over in the item of saving fuel alone. You'll find the Magee in the best heated homes.

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We put the best in it. You get the best out of it. And the doctors approve.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

"Brighter Days for our Honored Veterans" was the subject of a paper by J. G. Gammons, in which he outlined a plan for establishing a fund for the relief of retired ministers. G. E. Brightman delivered an address on "William McKinley." Sermons were preached by M. S. Kaufman, D. D., and G. W. Elmer. The office of president having been vacated by the removal of the former presiding elder, Dr. S. O. Benton, his successor, Rev. W. I. Ward, was chosen to fill the office.

IRVING.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE

Boston Preachers' Meeting.—The opening services were conducted by Rev. W. G. Richardson. An announcement was made of the death of Mrs. Jefferson Hascall, and Dr. D. Dorchester, Dr. L. B. Bates and Bishop Mallalieu were appointed to prepare a memorial. The order of the day was an address by Father Butler, of Brighton, and Rev. E. C. Webster, secretary of the Boston Temperance Federation. Father Butler's address consisted of (1) an explanation of the Local Option Bill; (2) a reason for his own position; and (3) an answer to some of the more plausible objections to the bill. Mr. Webster gave a more minute description of the results of this bill, if adopted, accompanied by an earnest exhortation to action.

Next Monday Rev. John D. Nutting will speak on "Mormons and Mormonism in Boston and Elsewhere."

Boston District

St. Mark's, Brookline. — The church is benefit-

\$2.50 SENT FREE!

The Well-known Specialist, FRANKLIN MILES, M. D., LL. B., will Send \$2.50 Worth of his Complete Treatment Free to Our Readers

There never was a better opportunity for persons suffering from diseases of the heart, nerves, liver, stomach, or dropsy, to test, free, a well-tried and Complete Treatment for these disorders. Dr. Miles is known to be a leading specialist in these diseases, and his liberal offer is certainly worthy of serious consideration by every afflicted reader.

His system of Treatment is thoroughly scientific and immensely superior to the ordinary methods. It includes several remedies carefully selected to suit each individual case, and is the final result of twenty-five years of very extensive research and experience in treating this class of diseases. Each Treatment consists of a curative elixir, tonic tablets, laxative pills, and usually a plaster. Extensive statistics clearly demonstrate that Dr. Miles' Treatment is at least three times as successful as the usual treatment.

Thousands of remarkable testimonials from prominent people will be sent free. These show Dr. Miles to be one of the world's most successful physicians. Col. E. B. Spileman, of the 9th United States Regulars, located at San Diego, Cal., says:

"Dr. Miles' Special Treatment has worked wonders in my son's case when all else failed. I had employed the best medical talent, and had spent \$2,000 in so doing. I believe he is a wonderful specialist. I consider it my duty to recommend him." "For years I had severe trouble with my stomach, head, neuralgia, sinking spells and dropsy. Your treatment entirely cured me," writes Hon. W. A. Warren, of Jamestown, N. Y. Mr. Julius Keister, of 350 Michigan Ave., Chicago, testifies that Dr. Miles cured him after ten able physicians had failed. Mrs. R. Trimmer, of Greenspring, Pa., was cured after many physicians had pronounced her case "hopeless."

As all afflicted readers may have \$2.50 worth of treatment especially adapted to their case, free, we would advise them to send for it at once. Address, Dr. FRANKLIN MILES, 211-217 State St., Chicago. Mention ZION'S HERALD in your reply.

RIPANS

There is scarcely any condition of ill-health that is not benefited by the occasional use of a R-I-P-A-N-S Tablet. For sale by Druggists. The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle 60 cents contains a supply for a year.

ing by a series of practical talks on Friday evenings given by Prof. Borden P. Bowne. This week the subject will be, "Every Day Religion." A banquet and social are to be given by the ladies at 8.30, Oct. 24. The annual fair and Christmas sale will be held, Nov. 18 and 19. Sunday vesper services at 4.30 P. M. have been resumed, and the music is better than ever before. Rev. Dillon Bronson, pastor.

Highlandville.—Sunday, Oct. 5, 29 persons were admitted to the church—20 into full membership and 9 on probation—and 5 were baptized. These additions to the church membership are for the most part from the young people of the congregation, and are the fruits of the regular work of the pastor, Rev. Garrett Beekman, and the church, without special services or evangelists.

Cambridge District

Auburndale.—A most delightful event in the life of this church was an "Informal At-Home," given by Rev. and Mrs. W. T. Worth at the parsonage to the members of the congregation. There was a large attendance. Refreshments were served in the beautiful dining-room. Among those present were Rev. John Matison, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and wife, and Dr. Albert Leonard and wife, recently from Syracuse, who have taken up their residence in Auburndale. The occasion was thoroughly enjoyed by all who were present.

Lynn District

Riverdale, Gloucester.—On Sept. 17, at the home of the bride's parents, Miss Alice Day, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Day, of Gloucester, was united in marriage with Mr.

Continued on Page 1376.

Heat Prostration

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Take **Hersford's Acid Phosphate** during hot weather. It gives strength to endure the strain. Makes a delightful Acid Tonic—superior to lemonade.

CHURCH REGISTER

HERALD CALENDAR

Bucksport Dist. Min. Asso. at Millbridge, Oct. 27-29
Lewiston Dist. Min. Asso. at Mechanic Falls, Oct. 27-29
Dover Dist. Fr. Mtg. at Salisbury, Mass., Nov. 10-11

POST OFFICE ADDRESS

Rev. John Collins, 6 Laurel St., Portland, Me.

W. F. M. S. — The semi-annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Portland District will be held at Gorham, Me., Thursday, Oct. 30. Sessions at 10 and 2. Miss Danforth and Mrs. Eliza Bates Walker are expected to be present and speak in the afternoon. A report of the Branch meeting in Providence will be given by Mrs. Cora Knight Clifford. Luncheon served for 15 cents.

Mrs. F. I. Luce, Sec.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

W. F. M. S. — Framingham District Association will hold its quarterly meeting at South Framingham, Wednesday, Oct. 29. Sessions at 10 and 2. Reports and business in the forenoon. Mrs. N. T. Whitaker, of South Framingham, will give a report of the Branch annual meeting at Providence. Miss Jennie Fluke, of Roxbury, will address the convention in the afternoon. Mrs. C. H. Hanaford will give an address, and papers of interest will be read by Mrs. Adams, of Marlboro, and Mrs. Gray, of South Framingham. Special music will be rendered during the day. Miss Rena Blisbee, of Milford, will give a selected reading. Lunch served at noon by Framingham auxiliary. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

ADELAIDE KNIGHTS, Rec. Sec.

A CALL FOR PERIODICALS AND BOOKS.—There are many of our pastors in the missionary fields, at the South and West, who need religious and good literature for themselves and those under their charge, and who cannot afford to subscribe for any periodical. To furnish good reading in such cases is the aim of the Religious Periodical Bureau, conducted by the New England Conference Society of the W. H. M. S. The secretary earnestly solicits aid for this work.

Papers and magazines may be sent regularly after reading, or in bulk. Our church weeklies and the *Youth's Companion* are of inestimable value distributed in this way, and any good literature will be of great

benefit. Addresses and information may be obtained by addressing Headquarters W. H. M. S. of New England Conference, Room 40, 36 Bromfield St., Boston.

China Dinner Ware

Intending purchasers of high-class Table China will find in our Dinner Set Department the best examples of Minton, Royal Worcester, Copeland, Cauldon, Wedgwood, Haviland, etc., including their newest designs, as well as the old standard patterns.

In sets or parts of sets, as required.

In addition to the above high-class china lines, we have also the ordinary medium value decorations, as well as the cheap cottage sets as low as eight dollars.

In the Dinner Set dep't will be seen many stock patterns which can be matched for years to come, an advantage appreciated by experienced housekeepers.

In the enlarged Glassware Department (second floor) will be seen an extensive exhibit of all grades from and including the low-cost pressed glass, the etched and the Rich Cut Crystal Glass, as well as the Carlsbad color and gilt glass, and also the best products of American Factories, adapted to Wedding Gifts.

In the Lamp Department (gallery) is an extensive line from the low-cost to the costly specimens. New designs of Jar-dinieres, Umbrella Holders, Toilet Sets, Chocolate Sets, Vases, Historical Plates, Bedroom Water Sets, China Bathroom Sets, etc.

All prices marked in plain figures, and we are not undersold if we know it.

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Success Calendar FREE



JANUARY
1903

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THE publishers of Success have issued an exquisitely engraved leaf Calendar which will be sent prepaid to any address on request.

This Calendar is one of the finest examples of the famous multi-color process, which excels lithography in its beautiful soft tones and colorings. The twelve designs are original paintings made for Success by America's leading artists and represent subjects of general and National interest.

As the demand for the "Success" Calendar will undoubtedly be enormous, requests should be made at an early date, as a second edition cannot be brought out. THE SUCCESS CO., Dept. P., 842 University Bldg., N.Y.C.

Money Made Making and Selling Vegetable Hair Restoratives

I have never made less than \$40 per week for the past year selling Mrs. Baird's Quick Vegetable Hair Restorer. It restores color to gray, streaked, bleached or faded hair in a few days, stops the hair from falling out, makes the hair grow long, heavy, soft, glossy and beautiful. Cures dandruff, itching scalp, and is guaranteed perfectly harmless. Any one sending 50 cents in stamps to Mrs. MARTHA BAIRD, Dept. 3, 107 Reatty St., Pittsburg, Pa., will receive the formula for making it and a full sized package of her Quick Vegetable Hair Restorer. Particulars free.

PREACHERS' AID COMMITTEE will meet next Monday, Oct. 27, at the close of the Boston Preachers' Meeting. JAMES W. HIGGINS, Sec.

Marriages

STROUT - THURSTON - In Gorham, Me., Oct. 16, by Rev. D. F. Faulkner, Elias B. Strout, of New Gloucester, Me., and Frances Essie Thurston, of Gorham.

GLADWYN - HASKELL - In Hallowell, Me., Sept. 23, by Rev. W. Canham, Elder George Gladwyn and Mrs. Nellie M. Haskell, both of Hallowell.

REED - TUPPER - In Stark, Me., Oct. 11, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Simon Tupper, by Rev. Joseph Moulton, Walter S. Reed, of Boothbay Harbor, and Julia R. Tupper, of Stark.

BUTTS - WELCH - At Gorham, N. H., Oct. 13, at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage, by Rev. E. W. Kennison, James Butts and Emma Welch, both of Gorham.

Fortify the system against disease by purifying and enriching the blood - in other words, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A METHODIST MINISTERS' RETREAT. - Inspired by the gracious results of the Methodist Ministers' Retreat held at Worcester recently, which was reported in these columns, a similar meeting will be held at Tremont St. Church, Nov. 4 and 5, under the leadership of Rev. Benjamin M. Adams, D. D. Sessions will be held on each day at 10.30 a. m., and 2 and 7.30 p. m. Dr. Adams will be assisted by Drs. W. R. Clark, Daniel Steele, J. W. Lindsay, and A. B. Kendig, and Revs. W. J. Thompson, C. W. Blackett, and C. H. Stackpole. The meetings forenoon and afternoon are exclusively for preachers. To the evening sessions the public is cordially invited. Dr. Adams will preach both Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Let all Methodist ministers who desire to be filled with the Holy Spirit gather at this Retreat.

C. E. DAVIS, C. W. HOLDEN,
FRANKLIN HAMILTON, F. J. MCCONNELL,
GEO. L. SMALL, J. H. MANSFIELD,
L. H. DORCHESTER, E. R. THORNDIKE,
W. T. PERRIN,
Com. Boston Methodist Preachers' Meeting.

METHODIST MINISTERS desiring to increase their incomes by correspondence may address
METHODIST, Thames Bldg., New York.

OLD HOME WEEK

BROMFIELD ST., SUNDAY-MONDAY, OCT. 26-27.

Sunday, at 10.30, Rev. L. T. Townsend, D. D. 3 P. M., Love-feast, led by Bishop Mallalieu. 7.30, Sermon, Rev. J. D. Pickles, Ph. D. Monday, Social hour, 5 P. M.; banquet at 7. Tickets, 50c.

GOOD VOCALION FOR SALE

At Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass.; two manual, 23 stops, swell, etc. Cost \$1,000. No. 20 - 1900. Sold to make place for a larger organ. Good chance for churches. With good \$100 motor, \$750.

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RAILROAD NOTICE. - The W. C. R. R. will grant one fare for round trip to Bucksport District Ministerial Association, to be held at Millbridge, Oct. 27-29. I will place a M. C. R. R. mileage in the hands of Rev. E. H. Boynton for all preachers going via Brewer, Monday afternoon, Oct. 27.
FRANK LESLIE HAYWARD, P. E.

LADIES' AID UNION. - The semi-annual meeting of the Methodist Ladies' Aid Union will be held at First Church, Everett, on Friday, Oct. 31. Sessions at 10 and 1.30. Address by Miss Lillian Packard, teacher at Lasell Seminary, at 3.30. Three-minute written reports expected from each local society.

At the Sullivan Square Elevated Terminal take any car marked Broadway, Everett, or Woodlawn. Leave cars at Everett Square. Church on Norwood St., two minutes from the Square. At Chelsea Square cars leave on the hour and half-hour for Everett Square. Luncheon served for 15 cents.

Mrs. ARTHUR C. RICH, Cor. Sec.

DON'T PROCRASTINATE

There is, after all, only a little time left to attend the great Mechanics Fair now being held in Boston. Don't by any possible error let anything prevent every one going.

Special excursion rates are being made by railroads all over the country. Ask our local station agent what is doing from here. Above all, don't delay, and don't miss visiting the exhibition this year.

A Plenitude of Deer and Moose in the Maine Woods - Sportsmen now Flocking Thither

The law is now off; the signal has sounded with the advent of October, and thousands of sportsmen are planning and preparing for a tour in the Maine woods. Already the crack of the rifle has resounded and the chase is on. The fleet-footed deer and the raging, snorting moose go crashing through the brush, disturbed by this sudden noise and unlooked-for intrusion; startled they are, but, naturally inquisitive, they soon become the victims of the changed conditions which October brings in. In these dense forests, where the only stir of life at this season is the drum of the partridge or the footfalls of the denizens which inhabit these jungles, the ardent sportsman now enters, the smoking camp-fire and occasional bang of the gun being the only tell-tale signs of his habitation.

If the quest is for deer, then a mistake can not be made in location, for deer in abundance can be found in any portion of Maine. In that famous fishing section, the "Moosehead Lakes," where the disciples of "Isaak Walton" love to gather, the nimrod will find an equal plenitude of deer, and the same in the Rangeley and Dead River regions. As two deer are all that any one is allowed to carry out of the State, then the man who knows how to shoot at all is pretty sure of his legal allotment.

The moose hunter, however, requires just a little more patience, a certain supply of skill and a goodly amount of caution, and his efforts will be repaid with thrilling and exciting adventure. These animals, which in recent years have increased under the protection of the Maine game laws, now roam the northern portions of the State in great numbers, and in 1901 the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad shipped 250 moose over its line; and this, together with the large number which were killed for consumption in camp and those that fell a prey to the hunter's quarry in other portions of the State, gives evidence of the plenitude of this species of game.

The berry sections and orchards around Washington County are overrun with bears, which at this season of the year are fattening at the farmer's expense in anticipation of a long winter's siege; and the sportsman who brings his shotgun will find awaiting him small game and birds of quantity and variety to suit the most fastidious taste - rabbits, squirrels, beaver, etc., grouse, quail, partridge, ducks, pigeons, and a score of others indeed. Even if you are not a sportsman, you will enjoy a trip in the wilds of Maine at this season of the year. The sharp and exhilarating ozone which permeates this region, saturated with the fragrance of pine and spruce, will do much to invigorate and rejuvenate the worn out body and the tired mind. In a beautifully illustrated booklet, called "Fishing and Hunting," published by the Gen. Pass. Dept., Boston & Maine R. R., Boston, the game section of Maine is delightfully detailed and pictured. This book will be mailed upon receipt of two cents in stamps.

An Age of Progress

Liquid Air and then Marconi's wireless telegraphy have been agitating the public mind of late, but the latest and to the general public most useful invention that is attracting attention is the discovery by a Buffalo, N. Y., man of "Liquid Veneer," intended for use in the home, and which instantly makes old things new by a simple application with a soft cloth. It will give pianos, furniture and woodwork that superb brilliant appearance of newness so desirable and attractive. Each reader of ZION'S HERALD is entitled to a free sample bottle of this Liquid Veneer by writing the manufacturers and mentioning this paper. Write at once to the Buffalo Specialty Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and they will send you a sample bottle free of charge and postage prepaid.

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NEBRASKA LETTER

"RANGER."

A GAIN the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Omaha has been plunged in grief by the death of another pastor, and only a little over three years from the death of its former lamented and beloved Rev. John McQuaid. When Rev. Dr. A. C. Hirst assumed the pastorate there in the fall of 1900, all were hopeful for a long and happy time together, as the future looked promising. His past experiences as pastor in leading churches, his scholarly attainments and ability to preach, together with his courteous and dignified manner, all betokened the ripe and experienced pastor and leader that the church was looking for; but Bright's disease took hold of him, and, notwithstanding every effort to overcome the disease, death laid him low after three months of heroic struggle, he dying at the home of his daughter and son-in-law in Chicago, July 10. The funeral occurred at Centenary Church, of which he was pastor for five years before coming to Omaha. The official board of the First Church, Omaha, and Dr. J. W. Jennings, presiding elder of Omaha District, attended in a body. The service was in charge of Bishop Merrill (who appointed him to Omaha), and was attended by nearly every Methodist minister there, likewise by many of the neighboring clergymen, including Bishop Cheney of the Reformed Episcopal Church, who was a personal friend of the deceased.

The following Sunday a memorial service was held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Omaha, which was in charge of the presiding elder, Rev. Frederick Trefts, of the English Lutheran Church, made an appreciative address on behalf of the clergymen of Omaha, and Hon. C. A. Goss for the church. The choir, with which he held the most delightful relations, and whose work he always appreciated and praised, sang for processional "O Paradise," also the hymns, "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," and "God Moves in a Mysterious Way." They chanted the "De Profundis" and sang Spohr's "Blest are the Departed." The church was appropriately draped in black, and the service was attended by a large congregation. Mrs. Hirst, who has been in Omaha for a month or two, will finally settle in Columbus, O., making that her future home.

The Lincoln Epworth Assembly, held in early August, was the most successful in its history. There was a fine array of talent, and the attendance was immense. On the last Sunday there were 10,000 people on the ground, and this great attendance was brought about purely by religiously legitimate efforts, and without any undue advertising and without any Sunday excursions. Indeed, it is very much to the credit of the management that all such methods of attracting crowds have been frowned on and strongly discouraged. The very smallest amount of even necessary work is all that is performed on Sunday, and everything in the nature of a commercial transaction is done away with. The same conditions have prevailed at the Fullerton Assembly and the attendance there has broken the record.

At Beatrice in this State a Chautauqua is held every year, which has more the appearance of being held in the commercial interest of the business houses of the town

than for the intellectual and religious benefit of the people. Sunday excursions are encouraged and run, and as high as 5,000 people have been brought into the town by this method of Sabbath desecration; and the strange part of it all is, that this Chautauqua is managed by a Methodist preacher, Rev. C. S. Dudley. All the camp-meetings and Chautauquas ever held can never overcome or undo the mischief of one Sunday excursion. They are almost exclusively patronized by people who care nothing for the sacredness of the day, and consequently cannot be influenced by the meeting, even if they attended. Then, again, they deprive the train crew and every other railroad man who has anything to do in handling the train, of their chance of the benefits of the day.

In Nebraska — probably no more so than in other States — we have Methodist preachers of both good and mediocre ability, who make much of lecturing. A recent experience of an unfortunate character has brought up the question as to what extent a minister should take his time from the church and congregation which pays him for that time exclusively, to go lecturing and doing other work for his own selfish and personal interest and gain. We have men — and they are mostly of the very ordinary type — whose pulpit efforts and preaching ability would never attract any special attention, who advertise lists of lectures and who seek lecture engagements. Now, whether great or ordinary, or whether a man has marked or mediocre ability in this line of work, does he do justice to the church that pays him for all his time when he takes that time from his legitimate and proper work? Would he not be serving his church and himself better by taking the time he puts into getting up and delivering lectures into his sermons? When a man thinks he has a mission on the lecture platform, he ought to give his church up and do the latter. No man, no matter how gifted, can do a congregation justice when he does not give that congregation his whole time.

The new Monmouth Park Church, Omaha, was recently dedicated, with all obligations met by cash or good subscriptions. The former edifice was destroyed by a tornado less than a year from the dedication of the new church. The new church is superior in size, architecture and convenience to the old, and in every way an advance over its predecessor. Rev. Dr. Sisson, presiding elder of Norfolk District, preached the sermon. In the afternoon a platform meeting was held, in which former pastors and all the neighboring clergymen took part, after which Rev. Dr. Jennings dedicated it. Rev. W. A. Luce is pastor.

Rev. H. A. Crane, who was formerly pastor of Seward St. Church, Omaha, but more recently a missionary in India, has been visiting in Omaha this summer. He lectured on life in India several times while here, and was gladly welcomed by former friends and parishioners. He has recently returned to the Orient to be presiding elder of Bombay District, and the outgoing expenses of the trip were paid by his former congregation at Lima, N. Y.

The "Topical Bible," arranged by Chaplain Nave of the United States Army, while he was stationed with the 22d Infantry at Ft. Omaha, the publication and sale of which is managed by the Nebraska Wesleyan University, is now published by the Oxford press in England, and is soon to

be translated and sold in China by the Peking University.

A new pipe organ has just been installed in St. Luke's Church, David City. The pastor of the church, Rev. H. A. Colony, has just been granted a three months' leave of absence, and, in company with Mr. Joseph Bell, one of the influential members of his church, will travel in the Holy Land. In what better way could a layman choose to spend his money, and in what better company? Surely, a mutually helpful arrangement for both.

The corner-stone of a new \$10,000 church has just been laid at Geneva. Affairs here are more than prosperous. During the year 40 persons have been received by letter, 117 on probation, 65 from probation, 21 were dismissed, and 5 died. There are 180 church papers taken, and the benevolences are \$100 ahead of last year.

The four Nebraska Annual Conferences have just been held — the Nebraska at Wymore, the North Nebraska at Grand Island, the West Nebraska at Ord, and the Northwest Nebraska at Chadron, Bishop Fowler presiding at each. They have been exceedingly felicitous and happy occasions. The exceptionally prosperous agricultural condition of Nebraska this year has made it easy for pastors to collect benevolences and salaries and come to Conference with good financial reports. In numerous churches salaries and benevolences have not only been paid in full, but increased. New churches have been built and old ones improved, and the same with parsonages. The preachers are all wearing good clothes, broad smiles of cheer, and a general air of satisfaction and prosperity. The published reports of the Conferences will make good

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Charcoal sweetens the breath after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, whitens the teeth, and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath, and purer blood, and the beauty of it is that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."



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reading. The usual number of secretaries and leading lights of the church have been in evidence, and have made eloquent, instructive and impressive addresses or appeals about or for their different interests. The Sunday sermons of the Bishop have been powerful and eloquent, from which the preachers have had good chances to learn and absorb much that is valuable, elevating and instructive. He has delivered his lecture on Abraham Lincoln on several occasions. Rev. Dr. Quayle, of Kansas City, delivered his lecture on "King Lear," at Grand Island, during the session of the North Nebraska Conference.

Notes from the Holston Country

REV. C. M. HALL.

ONE Conference year has just closed, and another one begun. The brethren have all been assigned to their new charges, and most of them will be in their places by next Sunday. The Conference just closed at Maryville was in most respects the most remarkable Conference ever held within this territory. It was perfectly harmonious throughout—not a thing came in to give a jar to any one. The reports of the presiding elders showed an excellent condition of the work in every district. In the matter of benevolences there has been an increase of over \$5,000; in the matter of preachers' salaries an increase of over \$3,000—making an increase in all things of over \$9,000. For a small Conference we think this makes an excellent showing. In one respect we doubt if any Conference in Methodism can show a parallel: Every pastor's and presiding elder's salary is entirely paid or provided for! This fact is due to the presence in this Conference of a live Laymen's Association. This Association meets every year at the time of the Annual Conference. When it came to its meeting this year, on Friday, Oct. 2, it was discovered that all these salaries were paid except \$700. At the suggestion of the treasurer of the Laymen's Association, Mr. John W. Fisher, of Newport, it was decided to then and there provide for this balance, which was done in a short time, and this year, as never before in the history of the Conference, every brother had the pleasure of receiving his full apportionment. There was joy among the brethren and in many parsonages because of this event. All honor to the noble laymen of Holston Conference, than whom there are to be found no nobler men anywhere!

Through the efforts of the Laymen's Association, and the hard and untiring work of the pastors and faithful presiding elders, Holston Conference is forging to the front. The golden age is before us, and the sun is fast approaching its meridian brightness. The preachers go to their work this year with greater courage than ever. The personnel of the Conference is improving each year in intellectual power and ability to grasp and deal with the perplexing problems that face us in this great country of East Tennessee.

Not the least among the forces that are making for success in our efforts as a church in this country is Grant University. It is hardly possible for one to conceive the magnitude of the work being done in this great school without visiting and personally inspecting this plant as found both in Athens and in Chattanooga. At Athens seven large buildings grace the campus, and all are used in the work of training

nearly two hundred young men and women for life's work; and a better looking class of young people the writer has never been permitted to look upon than met his eyes on a recent visit to the school. Here are located the Preparatory and Collegiate departments of the University. At Chattanooga are located the Theological, Medical and Law departments, which are in a flourishing condition. Just what is the total enrollment of all departments this year we are not able to state; but the authorities announce that the prospect is excellent.

An event of unusual importance and interest has just occurred at Athens in the formal opening to the cause of Christian education of the new "C. H. Banfield Memorial Hall" as a Science Hall. This building has a unique history. About three years ago Dean Wright was looking for money with which to erect this building, which had been the object of his dreams and prayers for several years. While in Ohio he met Rev. J. W. Powell, of Caldwell, and by him was introduced to Mr. Wm. Banfield, the president of the tin plate trust of the United States, and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Banfield was interested in the project, and after a little he promised to give \$5,000 towards the new building. From time to time this first gift has been increased till \$15,000 has come from this good Presbyterian for this Methodist school. This looks like Christian union in a very practical manner. Well, the building is completed, and on Tuesday, Oct. 7, was formally opened for work by Bishop Walden. Dr. W. P. Thirkield delivered the principal address, which set forth in a vivid manner the relation of the school and especially the new science hall to the future of this section of country. Bishop Walden followed with some encouraging remarks. It was a bright and glad day for Grant. Everybody seemed to catch the inspiration of the occasion, and the outlook is grand.

First Church, Chattanooga, is awaiting with eager expectancy the coming of its new pastor, Rev. Luther Freeman, of Portland. It is confidently expected that this leading church in the Conference will take some grand strides forward under the leadership of this splendid preacher and leader of young people. A greater opportunity for good never faced any man, and a more loyal church never waited to greet its new pastor. We predict a bright future for this church.

One pastor starts on his sixth year of service—Rev. J. M. Melear, of Luttrell Street, Knoxville. This is the first instance of the kind in this Conference. Mr. Melear has just returned from a trip to England and the Continent, and is ready for the best year's work of his life.

First Church, Knoxville, is still struggling with its debt, but thinks it sees the end in sight on or about the first of January next. The wiping out of this debt will put this church where it can be of some service to others, and will take the last church debt from this Conference.

Everything considered, it may be said with positiveness that Methodism in East Tennessee is on the up grade, and it is not the purpose of any who have responsibility in the matter that any back steps shall be taken.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 8.

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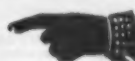
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The Conferences

[Continued from Page 1372.]

W. Alexander Heath, of Somerville, the ceremony being performed by Rev. S. A. Bragg, of Plainville, assisted by Rev. Fayette Nichols, pastor at Riverdale. The home of the newly-married couple will be in Somerville. W.

Martha's Vineyard Camp-meeting Association.

—The annual meeting of the Martha's Vineyard Camp-meeting Association was held Saturday, Oct. 18, at the Wesleyan Building, Boston. Rev. Dr. S. F. Upham presided. The reports of the agent and the treasurer, Hon. E. G. Eldridge, were read and adopted. They represented the affairs of the organization in good condition. The annual election was held, with the following result: President, Dr. S. F. Upham; vice-president, Dr. L. B. Bates; secretary, Rev. W. T. Worth; treasurer and agent, Hon. E. G. Eldridge. The directors for three years were elected as follows: Rev. W. T. Worth, Rev. Dr. M. J. Talbot, Rev. Edgar F. Clark, John D. Flint, Robert F. Raymond, A. J. Nickerson and A. J. Manchester. The annual meeting for 1903 was fixed to commence the third Sunday in August. Plans were laid for a successful season. The May meeting in 1903, when the practical measures are instituted for the season, will be held May 21 and 22 at Cottage City. W.

Hamilton Camp-meeting.—Hamilton Camp-meeting has added another to the long list of its feasts of tabernacles. Preparations for the grove season of 1902 were on a more extensive scale than for many years heretofore, and the result was most gratifying. The new building at the end of the electric line was very much appreciated by the residents and visitors. The finishing of the upper part of the restaurant and the furnishing of rooms for the ministers was another advance made by the corporation which brought favorable comment. The ministers appreciated this act of courtesy of the corporation, and came to the meeting as they have not for the last twenty years. Right at this point was the great advance which Asbury Camp-meeting made over preceding years. The people came because the ministers were present. If ministers will go to the camp-meeting and stay there during the meeting, their people will attend. The ministers of eastern Massachusetts have it in their power to grandly perpetuate interest in this old-time Methodist institution.

The young ministers responded splendidly—a most hopeful indication. Dr. Thorndike, our presiding elder, wisely pushed the boys to the front. The "pony team," as he called the speakers of Thursday afternoon, called out the largest week-day congregation seen on Asbury Camp-ground for years. And that one service was talked about more than all the others. The

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older men did grand work, never better on these grounds, and the meeting closed with high hopes and promises for another year. It really looks as though "Old Hamilton" had taken a new lease of life.

We reluctantly record the fact that Dr. Thorndike served us this year for the last time. For six summers ministers and laymen have watched with interest his efficient administration. His fervent and powerful exhortations, his eloquent sermons, his soul-lifting prayers, and his marked generalship have impressed us all, and we are very sorry that the iron wheel of the itinerancy rolls away from Asbury camp-meeting the striking peculiarities and pronounced individuality of our loved presiding officer. C. E. DAVIS.

Methodist Social Union

The first fall meeting of the Boston Methodist Social Union was held at the American House on Monday evening. After a pleasant social hour the company adjourned to the banquet hall. Rev. Charles A. Crane, D. D., said grace, and after the dinner Bishop Mallalieu offered prayer. Amendment to the by laws was proposed looking toward election of officers of the Union in April instead of December. On motion of Dr. C. A. Crane, a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of holding the next session of the General Conference in Boston.

President Douglass then introduced Dean Marcus D. Buell, who spoke, in his own inimitable way, on "A Word about My Vacation." Most of his remarks were given to a very interesting account of Sicily, speaking of its scenery, the legends associated with its various points, and the history, both secular and religious which is connected with many of its cities, towns and hamlets.

Harvey N. Shepard, Esq., then entertained the Union with a lecture on "A Trip through Holland"—a delightful excursion by way of canals and tramways rather than by the more frequented methods, well illustrated by excellent pictures. The Union was highly entertained, not only by the admirable views, but by the interesting things said of this one-time home of the Pilgrim Fathers.

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Elms from the Woolson Farm

[From the Cambridge Tribune.]

The cutting down of several elms on Boston Common, recently, is of interest to Cambridge readers, because of the connection of the family of James A. Woolson of Harvard Street. About eighty years ago a committee was chosen by the Boston city authorities to go out through the country and select some native elms (*Ulmus Americana*), to be purchased and removed to Boston.

In the town of Hopkinton, near the Holliston line, on the farm of Nathan Woolson, grandfather of James A. Woolson, was found a group of fine thrifty elm trees. About one hundred were selected and transplanted to the Common. Levi Woolson, an uncle of James A. Woolson, was born on the old farm, and still lives there at the advanced age of 90.

This thrifty old homestead has been in the Woolson family for about 125 years. In this latter day, when the new so quickly displaces and forgets the old, this long ago contribution from the highlands of Middlesex County to Boston Common seems quite pertinent.

Among the new subjects of the series of historical plates brought out by Jones, McDuffee & Stratton are, six in number: Monticello, Home of Thomas Jefferson; The McKimley Home, Canton; Elmwood, Cambridge; Home of James Russell Lowell; The Chew House, Philadelphia; Carpenters Hall, Philadelphia, in which the first Continental Congress convened; and Harvard College Gate.

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